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BRITAIN WAGES COMBAT WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

Workers Encouraged by Success of Sir A. Mond's Plan of Co-operation

LABOR UNIONS OPPOSE WORKING AGREEMENTS

Vauxhall Mines, About to Close, Are Run Profitably by Men, Despite Union Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 5—Out of a working class population of about 11,000,000, Great Britain is today supporting in idleness about 1,250,000 persons. In effect, every nine workers must carry an unproductive worker on their shoulders. This situation has been expected to right itself, but as months have gone by and the total of unemployed has increased, rather than diminished, the entire Nation has pulled itself together for an earnest examination of the problem, and with a determination to find a solution that will provide work for every able-bodied person requiring a job.

So important is it that a solution be quickly found and so general is the realization of that fact that every newspaper and other periodical in England, generally speaking, has its columns filled with suggestions for bringing about improvement, and with descriptions of the reactions of the various labor and employing groups to the proposals so far made. It is clear that a very wide diversity of opinion, both expert and otherwise, exists in the public mind, and that the problem itself is calculated to require the very best thought and mutual good will of everybody if a genuine solution is to be found.

A Co-operative Plan

While everyone admits the gravity of the situation, concrete proposals for bringing about improvement have been few so far. For that reason, a definite suggestion from Sir Alfred Mond has been seized upon as affording a good starting point from which to attack the problem. Sir Alfred is himself a large employer of labor, and a co-operative scheme which he has introduced into his nickel works has proved generally successful in increasing production on the one hand and the employment pay of the other, and has brought about an era of good feeling in that particular plant which assures a most respectful hearing on the part of the public for anything Sir Alfred may propose.

Without going into its technical intricacies, the Mond plan would take the amount of unemployment benefit now paid to workers, commonly known as the dole, and give it to employers who would agree to provide work for those who gave up their dole at the full union scale of wages. It is argued by believers in the plan's workability that it is better to pay men for doing something than to maintain them in idleness, a statement with which everyone agrees, but, when the economic working of the plan is carefully studied, difficulties of an almost insuperable character are seen to intervene.

England's unemployment problem is at bottom a matter of being able to sell goods in competition with other nations in the world's export markets. To do this successfully, the present cost of production in England must come down. Careful study of the Mond plan seems to show that, by giving more employment at the present high level of trade-union wages, consumption would be stimulated in the domestic market, prices would tend to be maintained, and the difficulty of selling abroad would not be lessened. It might produce temporarily better conditions in England, but would hardly lead to a definite remedy for unemployment.

Inefficient World Benefit

Another drawback inherent in the plan is the fact that it would tend to reward the more inefficient and less ably managed businesses at the expense of the able ones. Naturally, the individual who is managing his enterprise full capacity and the ones best able to set the pace in finding foreign markets for British goods, while to set up a subsidy from which less efficient firms would benefit but to which the efficient ones would have to contribute is not deemed an equitable or workable arrangement.

It should be stated that payments from the national unemployment insurance fund are made up of joint contributions from both workers and employers. This introduces the fact that it would be legally impossible to use the workers' portion of contributions to another, to pay doles to all the unemployed, and the Exchequer is bearing the load for all above about \$30,000.

While a number of business leaders have expressed a willingness to try out the Mond plan, or some variation of it, they have been almost unanimous in questioning its ability to achieve its objects. All business leaders and economists point out that the only cure for unemployment lies in reducing costs of production to a level with those of England's trade rivals. This can be done, it is pointed out, in either of two ways, by greatly increased production per worker or reduced wage scales.

Employers Consult Workers

In many industries in England employers are frankly laying their case before their workers, and it is significant that in many cases, while the labor union leaders are almost frantically opposed to any movement leading to wider co-operation

Italian Chamber of Deputies Grants Franchise to Women

Measure Which Is Warmly Supported by Benito Mussolini Passed by a Big Majority

By Eddie

ROME, May 16—May 15 will remain a memorable date in history, for Italian women, as it marks the approval on the part of the Chamber of Deputies of a bill extending to them municipal franchise, the first step toward the gradual admission of the speedy approval of the bill. For 70 years, the Premier said, the question had been under examination, but no Government had been able to carry it through. He said he did not share the view of those who believed the country was against the bill or indifferent to its passing.

Promised in Program

Further, said Signor Mussolini, Fascism, in its original program favored woman suffrage, so that it was the duty of Fascism, now that it was able to do so, to fulfill its promise. The Premier denied the assertion that only the women of north Italy wanted the vote. He read several telegrams from prominent women in all parts of Italy, who claimed the recognition of their rights. We no longer, he said, lived in medieval times, when women were confined to their houses, but in the present century, women as well as men have to earn their livings to be a help to their families.

No Catastrophic Results

No catastrophic results would follow the extension of the franchise, as nothing serious had happened when universal manhood suffrage was introduced into Italy. He believed that 50 per cent of the women would not care to go to the polls and that women who love their husbands would vote for the party to which he belonged.

Tribute to Women

Signor Mussolini paid a warm tribute to the part women had played during the war when they gave a noteworthy proof of their devotion to the front.

They were bound to play a still more important part in future wars, for in the bill concerning national mobilization recently approved by the Senate, the mobilization of Italian women was also contemplated, and they, like men, would be subjected to discipline. The speech was warmly applauded by women in the galleries who joined in the cheers for the Fascist Premier.

The bill was approved by a large majority, but before it becomes law it is necessary to pass the Senate.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING NOW REACHED

Question of Germany's Disarmament Is Agreed On—Concessions to Reich

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 16—There is now almost complete agreement between France and Great Britain on the demands to be made to Germany in connection with the completion of that country's disarmament. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns in official circles here. It is thought that the course that will be followed is to set down in detail the various points regarding which Germany is alleged to have defaulted in carrying out the Versailles Treaty, and to send, in addition, a short covering note giving general directions as to what the Allies expect Germany to do about it.

There are strong indications that considerable concessions to the German viewpoint, about such things as the impracticability of rendering factories completely idle for war purposes, if they are still to be used for industrial purposes, will be found when the note is made public, as is likely to happen almost immediately after its dispatch.

The report of the Interallied Control Commission is expected to be published at the same time as this note—but probably without the annex thereto, which are the most important part of the report. A considerable portion of these annexes, however, are likely to be found verbatim in the detailed statement which will accompany the covering note already referred to.

Informal circles here are optimistic that the Allies' demands will prove possible of acceptance by Germany, and even believe if Germany really is in earnest they can be carried out by Aug. 16—the date the French are due to leave the Ruhr, in which case the British would evacuate Cologne about the same date, and a reshuffling of the Allied forces in the remaining sections of the Rhineland would presumably be made, so as to enable the British to continue to participate in the occupation.

The Foreign Office is also busy preparing the draft of the French note to Germany on the security pact, and the Monitor representative under

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

B. & M. IS TO USE MOTORS TO HAUL LOCAL FREIGHT

Store Door Delivery System Expected to Facilitate Traffic Movement

Utilizing combined rail and motor truck facilities, the Boston & Maine Railroad is prepared to start, by June 1, a system of "store door delivery" under which merchandise will be picked up at the door of the shipper and delivered directly to the consignee as a complete transportation process.

Boston & Maine officials, in making the announcement, said that this is being done to make more practical their plan for extending their less-than-carload freight service from the shipper's door to the ultimate destination.

Direct collections and deliveries will be made at first in Boston, Lowell and Lawrence. It is planned to extend it later to the other cities and principal towns throughout the Boston & Maine system. Studies and negotiations in connection with the establishment of the new system have been in progress several months.

Considering Truck Transport

The Boston & Maine is also considering the use of motor truck transport for less-than-carload shipments between Boston and Lowell, and between Boston and Lawrence.

in each direction. This service will include the handling by motor truck of merchandise to be taken from railroad terminals at most of the intermediate points on those lines.

These intermediate truck movements are expected to displace the present local freight trains on the Boston & Maine between the stations so served, with improvements in service and economies of operation, it is stated. The great bulk of shipments between Boston and Lowell and Boston and Lawrence, however, will continue to move by rail, with the direct collection and direct delivery at Boston, Lowell and Lawrence expediting terminal movements. Carload shipments will continue unchanged.

Some of the manufacturers would go further and give the fleet away and would "scrap" the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation as well. Opinions expressed by various officials in answer to the question, "Do you think the whole Shipping Board fleet should be sold to Henry Ford or given to him or scrapped?" revealed the fact that the manufacturers look upon the retention of the ships by the Government as unwise.

John L. Lovett, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, said, "Give the whole fleet to Ford."

Charles R. Gow, president of the company, of that name of Boston, and all receivers of freight in Boston, Lowell and Lawrence, whose goods move over the Boston & Maine Railroad, in whole or in part.

"The future development of the 'door to door' plan will depend entirely on the verdict of the shippers and the consignees," one of the officials stated. "It is established on a basis of service, and we recognize that its value must be measured in terms of service and cost. Rates for this completed transportation will correspond generally with existing rates, but they will be adjusted on length of haul, with a zone basis in each city; and on tonnage, with lower rates for the larger quantity shipments."

"We have had assurances of support for the plan to date from several shippers, each offering traffic in substantial amounts. We have found that they are constantly becoming less valuable, and with the laws applying to the United States marine insurance, marine due largely to the proposals of Senator La Follette, there is absolutely no chance of anybody taking over these ships, unless it is Mr. Ford."

Similar expressions were made by representatives of Ohio, Inland Empire, and Oklahoma manufacturing associations, the only one dissenting being C. C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturing Association, who said, "Mr. Ford is a genius when it comes to building automobiles, but I would be opposed to turning over to him, or to any other single interest, the American fleet." Lovett, the Shipping Board, is a member of the Blackfoot Tribe, of which he is a member, are considered authoritative.

Paying tribute to the work done by Miss Berry, founder of the Berry Schools in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, who received the medal for work in behalf of the women and children of that remote region, President Coolidge said:

Service to Education

"In building out of nothing a great educational institution for the children of the mountains, you have contributed to your time one of the most creative achievements. Because of you, thousands have been released from the bondage of ignorance, and countless other thousands in the generations to come will walk not in darkness but in light. You have built your school by faith—faith in your vision, faith in God who alone can make vision substantial."

The names of the recipients and the medals were presented to the President by James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. A distinguished group of spectators, including General Pershing and Cabinet officers, was present.

America Urged to Buy Abroad, Invest at Home

Editor Declares This Method Would Avert a Serious Problem in World Finances

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP)—Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, editor of the New Republic, New York, in addressing the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declared that the vast foreign investments toward which the United States is progressing constitute a political problem of serious proportions, none the less serious because its consideration may be postponed for a number of years.

"By exhibiting greater hospitality to imports at the present time," said Dr. Johnson, "we should make it possible for the European countries to pay in goods in larger measure than they do at present. Their need for credit would be correspondingly reduced. We should build up our foreign capital less rapidly, and be able to invest more heavily in productive equipment at home."

United States Urges Speedy Debt Solution

The United States does not need foreign credits for its capital. It has a rich field of profitable investment at its disposal. Accordingly, its policy, while remaining sufficiently elastic to admit of a temporary growth of foreign investments, should aim at their gradual liquidation. It can do this only through the encouragement of imports whenever the balance of international payments runs heavily in our favor."

UNITED STATES URGES SPEEDY DEBT SOLUTION

Government Advises Nine European Nations of Desire to Reach Settlement

Acute Stage Said to Have Been Passed

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The United States European debtors that, in its opinion, the time has come for settlement. In a communication addressed to nine nations, it has expressed an earnest desire that the war debt question be brought to a solution within a further delay.

The nations so notified are France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Estonia and Latvia.

Acute Stage Passed

Disclosing any intention to unduly press for payment where payment is possible, the communication nevertheless reflects the view of Washington that the acute stage of the reconstruction period is passing, and that the debtor nations now should be in a position to put their promises to pay into definite agreements.

The nations addressed make up the whole list of important war borrows except Russia, where there is no recognized government to which such a notification could be addressed.

For many months the Administration has been under ever-increasing pressure from leaders in Congress and others who opposed any longer delay in resolving the obligations of the borrowing nations into definite paper agreements to pay.

French Gestures

During this period France, in particular, has made a succession of diplomatic gestures indicating that it would enter into discussions at some unnamed future date under unspecified conditions, but not one concrete proposal emerged from all the discussion.

The Debt Commission, despite the repeated delays, has stuck until the present to the policy of awaiting proposals from abroad, taking the view that the debtors should have plenty of time to turn themselves around financially before they could be properly pressed for a settlement.

The Gesture of Washington

The acute reconstruction period now is passing or has passed however, and with the operation of the Dawes plan it is felt here that Europe is in a position to commit itself definitely to payment.

During the period of waiting fruitful proposals came from exactly half of the ten principal debtors. Those who voluntarily entered into negotiations which resulted in funding agreements were Great Britain, Hungary, Finland, Lithuania and Poland.

Conversations With France

Congress has charged the debt commission with responsibility for keeping the subject before those countries which have not settled, and the recent notification to the five remaining debtors, though sent through the State Department, came from the debt commission. It is understood that the communication to Mr. Herrick, dispatched last week, instructed him to say that the settlement made with Great Britain was regarded here as a desirable standard for other nations.

In addition, Mr. Herrick at Paris has informed the French Government that the Washington Government would be pleased if a French debt commission were sent to this country.

Some linking of the conversations with France previously had been permitted to reach the public, but it was not disclosed until today that Washington had taken the initiative in seeking a general refunding arrangement with all its principal war debtors.

Details of the negotiations still are withheld, but there were indications today that the American move virtually amounted to a circular notice to the debtors that this Government believed the time had come to strike a general balance.

Political Aspect of Debts

Is Recognized by France

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON

iy Special Cable

PARIS, May 16—There is danger that the French attitude on debt funding will be misinterpreted and that it will be deduced from the special instructions given by the Cabinet to Aristide Briand and Joseph Caillaux that a commission will shortly be sent to America. Events may, indeed, oblige France to send the commission earlier than it intends, but it should not be expected until the budget this year has been passed and the budget next year submitted to Parliament.

Then, it is hoped, the financial situation will be clear enough, and a group of financial experts, with deputies and senators, will get into direct touch with Washington. But to assume that this is already decided upon is going much too far and too fast. All that is implied in the decision of the French Cabinet for the present, here, is that M. Caillaux must not come to any conclusions in this matter without the consent of M. Briand.

Interviews With Mr. Herrick

M. Briand, as Foreign Minister, has asserted an interest equal to that of M. Caillaux as Finance Minister.

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Three Honored at White House

President Presents Roosevelt Memorial Association's Medals

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Youth Peace Fellowship to Send Message of Good Will to Japan

Mass Meeting on Boston Common and Program at Twentieth Century Club Also Arranged in Boston's Observance of World Good-Will Day

Expressing to Japan the friendship of the youth of America, feels toward that country, the Fellowship of Youth for Peace tomorrow will cable a "Message of Good Will" to the Japanese people as a part of its observance of "World Good Will Day."

The association also will sponsor a mass meeting on the Boston Common at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon in which representatives of all the foreign consulates in the city as well as other prominent speakers will participate.

Indorsed by Many Groups

The cablegram, which had been indorsed by many prominent persons in the United States, and which will be dispatched to Viscount E. Shibusawa, chairman of the American-Japanese Relations Committee in Tokyo, reads:

"Believing that friendship is the basis of all world peace, we of America extend to the people of Japan our greetings for World Good-Will Day. Like you, we are looking forward eagerly to the day when war shall be outlawed and abolished, and shall earnestly strive to remove all causes of misunderstanding in order that world brotherhood may prevail."

Tonight at the "Pops"

"Procession of the Sardar" (Ippolito-Ivanoff)
Overture, "Fair Melusine" (Mendelsohn)
Jota from "El Capricho" (Stoeck)
Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody (List)
Fantasia, "Fedor" (Graziano Scherzer), "The Flight of the Humble Bee," Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Pell-Ell" (Bee), "Arranged by Jacob Gruenberg" (Gruenberg)
"Scenes Pittoresques" (Massenet)
(a) Air de Ballet (b) Angelus
(c) Pepe Boheme
"Love's Dream After the Ball," Csibalka
"Entrance of the Gladiators" (Fukk)

EVENTS TONIGHT

White Star Line: Dinner to New England travel agents with showing of new Massachusetts Veterans of Fine Arts Free public lecture by the Rev. William Harman van Allen, 3:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public meeting, address by Dr. Q. H. Harrington, national secretary of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, 3:45.

Many distinguished representatives of foreign lands as well as officials representing the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts will have seats on the bandstand, among them being C. J. Flamand, French Consul, C. C. A. Lee, Acting Consul of Great Britain, Andrew J. Blom, Acting Consul of Denmark and Thomas Robbins of Belgium. Representatives from the Netherlands, Brazil,

Radio

WDRB, Boston, Mass. (281 Meters), 10:30 a. m. and 6:40 p. m.—Religious service (Baptist) direct from Tremont Temple.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters), 10:35 a. m.—Morning service from Temple Israel; 1:30 p. m.—Concert by E. F. Walker of this city, secretary of the Rhode Island Textile Association, said yesterday.

Mr. Walker said Rhode Island mill men will follow a policy of attempting to increase sales, rather than accept the opinion of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, which in New York on Wednesday of this week adopted a resolution in which it went on record as believing that "the only prompt and efficient remedy for the present condition of the cotton industry is in the curtailment of production."

"Our best salvation lies in the development of better selling methods for our product," Mr. Walker said.

SELLING CAMPAIGN TO BE INAUGURATED

Rhode Island Textile Men to Try to Increase Sales

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—An intensive selling campaign to make increased production possible and avert curtailment of mill operations is planned by Rhode Island textile workers, E. F. Walker of this city, secretary of the Rhode Island Textile Association, said yesterday.

In their visitations the colporteurs have sold \$372 volumes, valued at \$2205.82, and have given away \$882 volumes valued at \$518.02. An unusually large proportion of the sales have been to foreign buyers, Americans, Portuguese, and Finnish as well as many others.

The circulation in foreign languages by no means represents our circulation of Scriptures among foreign peoples. The members of these families speak English and the parents are learning English; some of them read English and do not read their native language. They have learned to read the Bible in English. There is a large call for English Bibles among the foreign group for any other single language.

Donations have been received from our colporteurs working in Massachusetts amounting to \$329.04. The average price of this work was \$477.08.

There has been during the year rather an unusual demand for Bibles in institutions. Only recently were called upon 75 Bibles for children, wards of the state who were being placed in families. We still continue to give to every graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical School a copy of the Bible suitable for preparation for the needs of the recipient in gilt on the cover and have given 45 such Bibles. Chaplain Hayes has called for 303 Bibles which are known to be provided only by the Rev. George W. Maxwell and one-half by the Rev. George W. Maxwell. These are given to selected men in the United States Navy.

We are preparing, for use among dependent children, the children on one of the state but charitable societies, a specially bound edition of the New Testament.

STATE AWARDS CONTRACTS

Contracts for the bituminous coal requirements of the State for the coming 12 months, and aggregating about 130,000 tons, have just been awarded, following the recent opening of bids at the State House. The awards were made on the basis of the class of delivery, such as all-rail, sidewall, lighter and truck deliveries.

Another interesting case occurred in a coal mining enterprise at Vauxhall. The owners found impossible to continue operations at present wage scales as with the most work being only seven hours a day. Instead of closing down, however, the owners offered to allow the workers to take over the mine for a period of three months and to see if they could make the experiment pay. The men agreed and went to work with a will. The result has been largely increased output and profitable operation of the mine, even in the face of conditions in the industry which are taxing the efforts of the most able mine managers.

But the result has been to antagonize the leaders of the Coal Miners' Union, and they have called upon the Vauxhall miners to abandon the experiment. This they have refused to do, and the experiment is

BRITAIN WAGES COMBAT WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

and better understanding, the workers themselves are displaying a more reasonable attitude, and in some cases are breaking away from the stringent union rules regulating hours and limiting output. This is a most hopeful sign and may lead to a widespread system of individual agreements between workers and employers that will result in keeping mines and factories in operation that would otherwise be closed.

Public opinion also seems to be turning against the contentions of the labor leaders for the maintenance of a rigid status quo in industry. Several recent events have tended to lend impetus to this movement and many observers believe that the old-age pension scheme for old-age pensions at 65, which is expected to be effective next January and which was announced recently in connection with the budget, will result in a better feeling throughout the industrial world and eventually place the country in a much sounder position, so far as the reciprocal relations between worker and employer are concerned.

The Chancellor himself expressed the opinion that there were about 1,000,000 workers in industry between the ages of 65 and 70 and that the replacement of these and the taking of their places by younger men now unemployed would go far to relieve the present situation.

ERCTION OF STEEL HOUSES

Other straws which show the wind is blowing in the direction of better conditions are appearing from day to day. The public reception of the report on the Weir houses is a case in point. The firm of which Lord Weir is a member came forward with an offer to relieve the houses shortage by the erection on a large scale of steel houses.

The labor required would come from the engineering and unskilled trades, and not from the building trades, which are almost fully employed.

The building trades, however, made great objection to the Weir houses and insisted that the houses must be erected by members of their unions at the prescribed number of pay. A public court of inquiry headed by Lord Bradbury was appointed and has just made its report, in which all contentions of the builders' unions were disallowed. It is hoped that the erection of the houses will now go forward, giving employment as it does to many men now living on the dole, as well as providing additional business for the coal mines, the steel mills, and the railways.

In a coal mining enterprise at Vauxhall, the owners found impossible to continue operations at present wage scales as with the most work being only seven hours a day. Instead of closing down, however, the owners offered to allow the workers to take over the mine for a period of three months and to see if they could make the experiment pay. The men agreed and went to work with a will. The result has been largely increased output and profitable operation of the mine, even in the face of conditions in the industry which are taxing the efforts of the most able mine managers.

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to run for at least the full three months. Coal miners in other fields are watching the working out of the plan, and it is already announced that mine owners in other places are preparing to offer similar proposals to their men.

In a number of other industries there are like incidents occurring, and, all in all, there is good reason for believing that the British working man, with his proverbial straightforward habits, will work out with his employer some agreement that will assure enlarged output and consequently increased national prosperity and well-being.

BIBLE DEMAND IN INSTITUTIONS SHOWS BIG GAIN

Massachusetts Society Also Reports Many Immigrants Among the Purchasers

Increasing demand for the Bible has been noted during the last year in institutions throughout the State, according to the annual report of the Massachusetts Bible Society which was made public today. It is also stated that there has been an unusually large proportion of sales among recent immigrants.

Following the new practice of radio-casting Bible readings from Station WNAC, the society has received scores of letters expressing appreciation for this service, the report says.

The Rev. George H. Spencer, corresponding secretary, in his statement of the society's activities for 1924, points out that in Massachusetts the colporteurs have made 30,011 calls, have participated in 566 religious services, and that 1,135 families without the Bible have been supplied with gratuitous copies. The report adds:

In their visitations the colporteurs have sold 3,872 volumes, valued at \$2205.82, and have given away \$882 volumes valued at \$518.02. An unusually large proportion of the sales has been to foreign buyers, Americans, Portuguese, and Finnish as well as many others.

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Sons of American Revolution Gather for National Congress

Representatives From 25 Chapters Throughout United States Meet in Swampscott for Four-day Conclave Monday—Special Service Tomorrow

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 16 (Special)—About 25 chapters from various sections of the country will be represented at the thirty-sixth congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose delegates will gather for a four-day session at the New Ocean House on Sunday.

Swampscott's business session will be opened at 9:30 with a session at noon. In the afternoon the delegates and ladies will be taken on a bus trip to Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord. Those remaining at the hotel will be served with tea at 4 o'clock by the Daughters of Colonial Wars. The annual banquet to delegates and ladies will be served Tuesday evening. Closing business and the annual election of officers is scheduled for Wednesday morning.

The convention committee on arrangements comprises: Burton H. Wiggin of Lowell, chairman; Pres. Gen. Marvin H. Lewis, Lt. Gen. W. L. Adams of New Jersey; Arthur Preston Summer of Rhode Island and R. C. Ballard Thurston of Kentucky.

President-General Lewis is a descendant from Long Lee, a Virginia prior to 1860 and his great, great grandfather, Col. Aaron Lewis, fought in the Battle of King's Mountain, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and held various offices in Virginia.

Sunday afternoon the delegates

will have an opportunity to visit points of Revolutionary interest in and around Boston, the trip being made in special buses.

The address of welcome will be delivered Monday morning by Marvin H. Lewis of Louisville, Ky., president of the convention, who will preside at the convention and give the response to the welcome address by Gov. Allan F. Low. Monday afternoon the visiting ladies will be guests of the Massachusetts S. A. R. at a ladies reception to be held in Puritan Hall dining room.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cool, with showers in late afternoon or night; moderate east to south winds.

New England: Fair and warm to night; showers in late afternoon, possibly followed by showers; increasing south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian

Albany 55 Memphis 74

Atlantic City 56 Montreal 48

Boston 52 Nantucket 52

Chicago 53 New Haven 53

Charleston 74 Philadelphia 60

Chicago 60 Pittsburgh 60

Des Moines 60 Portland, Ore. 60

Eastport 40 San Francisco 54

Galveston 70 St. Paul 60

Helena 35 Seattle 64

Jacksonville 74 Tampa 60

Kansas City 55 Washington 60

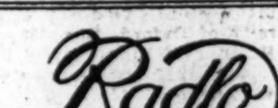
Los Angeles 56

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)

Saturday, 7:27 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.



DISTINCTIVE STYLES

FOR SMART WOMEN

We feature Debutante's, Bridesmaids and Bridal Frocks.

186 Boylston St. 589 Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS.

B. & M. IS TO USE MOTORS TO HAUL LOCAL FREIGHT

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also indications of favorable consideration by many others."

The "store door delivery" and pick-up service by trucks in Boston will include the movement of freight between railroad terminals, between railroad and steamship terminals, and between freight houses and terminals. The results of these operations, it is said, would "materially increase the feasibility of terminals, definitely economies of movement and of congestion."

The study of traffic conditions which preceded announcement of the new plan, disclosed the fact that 43.3 per cent of less carload tonnage

moving to and from the Boston & Maine freight houses in 1924 was handled by horse and wagons. The wagons constituted 40.5 per cent of the vehicles so engaged.

These studies showed that the average load per vehicle was only 338 pounds, although the wagons were as large as 10 tons capacity. With the new system of organized carriage, simplifying movements and increasing the average load, the work can be performed by a considerably reduced number of vehicles.

Sunday afternoon the delegates will have an opportunity to visit points of Revolutionary interest in and around Boston, the trip being made in special buses.

The address of welcome will be delivered Monday morning by Marvin H. Lewis of Louisville, Ky., president of the convention, who will preside at the convention and give the response to the welcome address by Gov. Allan F. Low.

Portland, Me., May 16 (Special)—"Maine First" is the slogan selected from among about 300 submitted to a statewide committee in charge of the campaign to encourage loyalty to Maine and its products. The prize-winning slogan was sent in by Miss Theresa C. Stuart of the state library.

The buttons, 10,000 of which the committee has ordered, will be presented to members of boys' and girls' organizations who sign the pledge of loyalty to Maine and its products and hospital treatment of visitors in the State.

FIELD DAY ANNOUNCED

Boston Real Estate Exchange's annual spring field day and outing will be held on Tuesday, June 2, at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott.

The entertainment will include golf, tennis, baseball, and dinner. A. Nicholas Reggio is chairman of the committee in charge.

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telephoned Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn Florist

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BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

"WAMSUT

Civic Production of "Aida" Basis for Municipal Opera

Presentation by Local Cast, Chorus and Ballet as Climax of Music Festival Indicates Possibilities Through Community Effort

Verdi's "Aida" in concert form and introducing a pageant in the second act, was given by a local cast as part of Boston's Civic Music Festival at the Boston Opera House last evening and will be repeated tonight.

This was a remarkable presentation in many ways. It was visually dramatically good. Any just criticism of it must be based on its civic aspect. In this sense it was surprisingly good and rich in promise of what might be accomplished should Boston set her mind to it. Talent there was in plenty. Deficiencies seemed due chiefly to insufficient ensemble rehearsal. This in turn was due to expense involved.

Last night's production was the first time orchestra and singers had performed together. It was in fact a dress rehearsal. Tonight's performance, therefore, should show a great improvement. At it was, characters and chorus both steadily improved with the progress of the performance last night, ending in a climax of dramatic effect and musical beauty.

Each one of the several hundred persons who contributed toward making last night's performance possible has done much more than participate in one or two public presentations. He has been a pioneer in what may become a feature of Boston's civic life. He has helped to show what might be done through definite organization to specific ends and presented an argument for such organization which may result in an established community institution which would regularly contribute the highest forms of dramatic music to the city at prices that are within the reach of all.

All but Scene 2 of Act 2 of the opera were given in concert form, but glorified concert form. The 300 singers in the chorus were picturesque multi-

colored Egyptian costumes. Seated in long rows in the first scene, they were later grouped more informally and formed a pleasing, animated background for the principals, who were seated in the front of the stage and rose to sing their parts.

The scene depicting the victorious Radames from the Ethiopian war, given in opera form, approached the splendor of a professional performance. Mme. Clotilde Maeta made an effective Aida. Mme. Rose Zulian sang well as Amneris. Her voice is rich and sweet, and she uses it with dramatic understanding and power. Rufus Robinson as Radames. H. Wellington Smith as Amneris. William Ryder as King. Frederick Muirhead as the Messenger, and Miss Gladys de Almeida as the High Priestess, all did their parts well.

To Ernest L. Major and Martha M. Flint of the Massachusetts Normal Art School for the effective and artistic costuming and setting of the opera, great credit is due. George Sawyer Dunham did excellent work as conductor. The well-trained and graceful ballet, under Mme. Marie Paporela, added much to the effectiveness of the pageant in the second act.

**CHURCHILL STRIVES
WITH SILK PROBLEM**
**Lancashire Trade Bombs
Chancellor With Objections**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 16—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is struggling energetically to disentangle himself and the Government from the silk tariff web he has woven in the budget. He spent yesterday reasoning with indignant

Lancashire deputations representing nearly the entire textile industry, but failed to convince them of the fairness of the proposed new taxation.

Today tentative concessions, going even further than those already put about, are published in the Government organs. "Unauthoritatively" they would reduce the import duties by from 4d. to 1s. per pound all round, besides bringing the excise duty down to 1s. 6d. and giving a rebate on exported goods containing silk.

It is doubtful, however, whether even this will suffice—the pressure being strong, not only from the Opposition but also from many Government supporters, to exempt the imported raw article further, either in whole or in part and withdraw the excise altogether, in which case imported manufactures alone would be subjected to substantial new taxation.

**HARVARD PRIZE
AWARDS MADE**

**Five States Represented—
Several Travel Scholarships Announced**

Five winners of prizes at Harvard, two undergraduates and three graduates, representing five different states, were announced today. The Massachusetts representative, Mason Hammond '25 of Nahant, received two Bowdoin prizes for his translations into Attic Greek and Latin. The other undergraduate prize winner is Walter T. Pattison '25 of Wilmette, Ill., who won the Susan Anthony Potter prize in Spanish literature for his essay dealing with the Spanish writing of the Golden Age.

Two David A. Wells prizes in economics, awarded for theses on some subject within the field of economics and open to Harvard College seniors and recent graduates of the university, were won by James W. Angell '18 of New Haven, Conn., who received his master's degree at Harvard in 1921, and Robert G. Alton, A.M., Harvard '20, of Portland, Me., who was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1918.

The Bowdoin prize for graduates for dissertations in Greek and Latin was awarded to William P. Smith '11 of Lexington, Mo., who received his master's degree at Harvard in 1922.

A Frederick Sheldon fellowship in anthropology goes to Carleton S. Coon '25 of Wakefield, Mass. The purpose of the Sheldon fellowships is to further the education by travel after graduation of students of promise and standing in the university.

Five Dexter scholarships, established to encourage young men to study abroad, the English language and to enable them to visit Oxford, Cambridge, or the cathedral towns of England, were awarded as follows to students of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:

Theodore M. Hatfield, of Evanston, Ill.; Northwestern University '20, and University of Oxford, Eng. '23; Edward B. Hungerford, of New Britain, Conn., A.M. '22, and graduate of Trinity College in 1921; Robert G. Noyes, of Norwich, Conn. A.M. '23 and graduate of Brown University in 1921; John W. Spargo, of Kirkwood, Mo., graduate of Washington University in 1920; Arthur C. Sprague, of York Village, Me. '19.

Christopher Morley Discusses the Phantasy in Literature

Essayist, Speaking at Bowdoin College Literary Institute, Observes Many Changes—Fiction Creeping Into Functions Assigned to Poetry

By a Staff Correspondent
BRUNSWICK, Me., May 16—"Perhaps not for 20 or 30 years shall we know the effect upon the undergraduate body of the Institute of Modern Literature which, to all of us, as it progressed, has been significant and inspiring to the last degree," said Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, last evening here in introducing Christopher Morley, essayist.

Every inch of room in Memorial Hall was taken when Mr. Morley and Dr. Sills appeared on the platform. Although Mr. Morley was to discuss "Phantasy in Literature," only a small part of his talk was devoted to this subject, which he himself thought might more aptly have been "Unborn Literature."

"I come here to speak in great humility," he said, "for I realize that I have been preceded by gigantic thinkers and that you have, perhaps, been surprised with them." Continuing, he said:

"As I look back on my college days 15 years ago, I fail to remember what one single lecturer said or even what one single book was read to us in the college, these travelers who have seen many lands and much life, and if they are 15 years older we think they are 15 years wiser. But let me tell you, one secret they all share is one big, whole, the wisdom that matters. They have taken on some protective coloration, some air of assurance, some adaptation, but they are no wiser in the things that really count. For after all the adventure is innocent, and we would be a little distrustful of the travelers who come back with too certain a message. Sometimes we get more from some queer, rambling, hazardous accents that vibrate unhammed strings of the mind."

Some of His "Set Dreams"

I could give you the old line of palaver without too much anguish to myself. But it seemed to me that in honor of Hawthorne, who means so much to me, I ought to try to tell you about the things I am really thinking about. These travelers come back, and not tell you of the world where literature begins. This is the hardest thing to tell about. My set dream should really be "Unborn Literature," for I want to tell you

about the realm where literature is born and what happens before it is born.

Some very fascinating and interesting things have been happening in recent years in literature. It would take a really great critic, a Goethe or Arnold or France, to explain what has happened in the last 10 years. Among other things fiction has been creeping over into functions traditionally assigned to poetry. We have always felt that the poet could say whatever he thinks, but with the writer of prose it was not so. In recent years the prose writers have been going over into this function and as a result they have been getting the actual texture of human consciousness.

The novelist has produced not only narrative, but the interwoven texture of the human mind. For example, one does not know what real fiction is until he has read Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway." The novelist of the future will take reality for granted. In this respect he will start where Rousseau left off. To the modern fiction writer the thing that is important is what is called the "sense of significance," which may take the physical details for granted.

They are coming back to the very thing Hawthorne was driving at. Yet in many ways he was at the opposite pole. His technique is simple and natural. Modern writers' techniques are often too subtle and their thinking too naive.

I want to tell you about some phantasies of my own, some fragments and broken dreams. One thing I want to leave you with is the plain idea of the strange realm which exists in some fourth dimension where certain literature begins. I mean that kind of literature which leaves you with a sense of longing, of loneliness, which is the sublime.

There are certain kinds of creative work that cannot be planned, cannot be done at all until the work has been first dreamed, appreciated by some sense that we don't understand.

Sense of Significance
I could give you other examples of what I mean by the sense of significance. Conrad speaks of it often. It comes to us certain times and in certain places. It is something like my experience in driving a new car out to see eastern Long Island. Don Marquis and I had written a

book about that locality and had described it, but neither of us had ever been there. I thought I would go out to see how near it was to our destination. I was so happy getting the feel of my new car and listening to the hum of the motor that I didn't notice the scenery at all. Yet I got the feel of it. By the sense of significance, I mean the things that happen to us through life, no matter how interested we are in the instruments on the dashboard, we get some feel of the scenery, some idea about what it is all about.

We are to develop the tail of the year. I am really only a commuter from the seventeenth century. There is an old seventeenth century quotation from Thomas Fuller which says what I mean. The story is of a man who took a lot of children for a walk in the country. A man said to him, "What is the use of these children?" He replied, "I will give you each a horse to ride." So he went to the hedge and cut them each a stick to ride; and fancy put them into their legs and brought them cheerfully home.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence



Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence

"HILADELPHIA'S most distinguished boy citizen," was the designation given by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick to 16-year-old Frank Norton when he pinned the Philadelphia boy award medal for 1925 to the lapel of Frank's coat in the presence of 4000 cheering youngsters.

The medal is awarded each year by the city to some boy for "distinguished service." This service is seldom heroic in the sense that it is a military medal, but the work performed is generally of a humble nature—for joy ordinary and uninteresting, but which may be immeasurably important to families struggling against seeming misfortune.

In bestowing the medal, the Mayor explained briefly that Frank had been employed for two years in the office of the manager of one of the leading hotels of the city, and due to the incapacity of his father, he has become the breadwinner for his family. He is the eldest child; there are five younger children.

Frank's experience is regarded by all who know him as a good example of the overcoming of difficulties by a combination of pluck and a sunny attitude.

SCHOOLSHIP AWARDED

Miss Fannie Lishman, a graduate of Beverly High School, won first place in the annual freshman class high scholarship award announced yesterday by the Panhandle Council at Boston University College of Liberal Arts. Second place went to Miss Ruth E. Carter, Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H., and third to Miss Florence Bowman, Abington High School.

HIDDEN ASSETS ARE RECOVERED

Approximately \$15,000 Is Found in Redmond Bankruptcy Case

Approximately \$15,000 in hidden assets of the defunct partial-payment brokerage house of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., have been recovered in New York, and were today brought into the bankruptcy court by Bartholomew A. Brickley, one of the trustees.

This development in the case, as the result of which James S. Lamont, former president of the company, is serving a year's sentence in Plymouth jail, and George F. Redmond, treasurer, is facing a 10-year sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary, came about today at a continuation of the hearing before Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy. Mr. Brickley petitioned that the referee issue an order that the former president of the company turn over \$100,000 in securities he is alleged to have in his possession or control.

Discovery of a list of these securities in Chicago by the trustees led to a reopening of the case. Mr. Redmond, a witness yesterday, said that he knew nothing about the missing securities and that Lamont had had them in his possession.

On the witness stand today the latter, examined by his attorney, Lowell Mayberry, and by Mr. Brickley, declared that the missing securities were taken to Mr. Redmond's home on the night of the closing of the office by the federal authorities and there listed. The list, he said, he kept among his possessions which he later turned over to James H. Vabey, counsel for Mr. Redmond, but the securities were left at the latter's home. He said he did not know where they were but thought they might be traced through the transfer office. He was willing, he said, to assist the trustees all he could in recovering them.

**ANGLO-FRENCH
UNDERSTANDING
NOW REACHED**

(Continued from Page 1)

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NORMAL SCHOOL PLANS ACCEPTED

Bids Will Be Asked for New Buildings and Those Damaged by Fire

Paxton Smith, commissioner of the department of education, announced today at the State House that the department has accepted plans for the new main State Normal School building, the Bridgewater State Normal School and the Normal Training School buildings, which were designed by Guy Lowell, an architect of Boston. The commissioners further announced that bids will be asked for the construction of two structures which are to replace those burned last winter at Bridgewater.

The main building will cost approximately \$500,000 and the Normal Training School structure will cost about \$175,000. The Training School building is to be completed for use next September. The main building is not expected to be ready for occupancy until September 1926.

For the replacement of the burned structures and the repairs of those partially damaged last winter, the Legislature appropriated over \$650,000 and the department of education at once asked architects to prepare plans. The new building to be erected will take the place of old Tillinghast Hall and the new Training School building will replace Woodward Hall. Of the group of buildings on the central quadrangle, only the dormitory and refectory building, built in 1917, were undamaged last December.

When the new buildings have been completed and the others repaired, the group will represent the best of early New England colonial architecture and historic interest. This group of buildings, dedicated to education, is upon the property originally owned by Myles Standish and upon the site of the first building erected in America for normal school purposes.

The central building of the group is the Normal School Building, a long, low mass of dark red brick with white pine trimmings, painted in the familiar ivory color and surrounded by slate roof. In its center is the main entrance portico, crowned by a square tower and octagonal lantern, forming not only the central feature of the building but of the group as a whole. This building accommodates 800 students, with provision on the ground floor for an auditorium, seating 500, with modern stage and anterooms.

The first floor also provides offices for the administration officials. On the second are the chemical and physical laboratories, the library and lecture hall with many class rooms for various branches.

The Training School building which replaces those parts of the former Normal School building is located on the cross axis of the main campus. This is a modern grade school building, the cost of which is shared by the State and the town of Bridgewater and provides facilities for the Normal School students for practice in teaching under the supervision of experts.

POLICE CHIEF TELLS OF OFFER OF BRIBE

Chelsea Official Testifies in Swamscott Case

SWAMSCOTT, May 16 (AP)—Charles Finn, chief of the Chelsea police, testified to the capture of two trucks loaded with liquor on last Dec. 27, which the prosecution is trying to show was landed on Little's Point, Swamscott, at the hearing on charges made against William L. Quinn, chief of police of that town.

Chief Finn said that a man named Jake and another named George W. Garrett had offered him \$10,000 if he would make substitution for the liquor seized. He said he declined, but did not arrest them in the hope that they would incriminate themselves before testifying.

Joseph Stein and William Miller were identified by a Chelsea patrolman as the drivers of the captured trucks. Both refused to answer questions at the hearing on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Coast guardsmen at the morning session had told graphic stories of pursuits of rumrunners and of internal dissensions in the band of which they had learned. The hearing against Chief Quinn, who has been notified of his contemplated removal, will be resumed on Monday.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Steamship agents from all parts of New England will gather at a local hotel tonight for a dinner tendered to them in recognition of the resumption of the regular White Star Line sailings between Boston and

Liverpool. The regular summer schedule from Boston will be inaugurated when the Celtic sails from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Sunday afternoon.

Motion pictures of a new travel film made on the recent world tour of the Red Star liner Belgenland will be shown in advance of its release for general use. R. H. Farley, passenger traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, will preside; S. J. Jackson, manager, and J. W. Langley, passenger manager, will act as hosts.

STATE HISTORIANS ELECT DR. MOORE

Valuable Gifts Reported at Society's Annual Meeting

George F. Moore, Frothingham professor of the history of religion at Harvard, was elected president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at a meeting of that organization held to fill the unexpired term of Arthur Lord.

Dr. Moore appointed standing committees as follows: finance, Francis R. Hart, Grénville H. Norcross, and Charles F. Adams; library, Albert Matthews, Archibald C. Coolidge, and W. Cameron Forbes; house, John W. Fawcett, Frederic Winslow, and William B. Brewster; publishing, Peter N. Greenough, Worthington C. Ford and Henry W. Cunningham.

Among a number of valuable contributions reported were some papers of the Hawthorne family of Salem dating from 1712 to 1806; a note of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Jan. 14, 1757; a bill of the colony, May 25, 1776; a photograph of the plan showing the line of march of the British troops on April 17, 1775. Dr. John Bassett of Northampton gave an account of the overseer of the southern plantation. Dr. Hannigan, liquidating agent of the Prudential Trust Company, and Fitz Henry Smith, agent of the Hanover Trust Company, took exception to the sums named for them.

Sums Recommended

The sums the bank commissioner asks the court to approve are as follows: John E. Hannigan, Prudential Trust Company, \$35,000; Fitz Henry Smith, Hanover Trust Company, \$40,000; Henry O. Cushman, Cosmopolitan Trust Company, \$65,000; W. Rodman Peabody, Tremont Trust, \$70,000; David J. Malone, for H. Slobodkin & Co., \$5000; and Daniel B. Ruggles for several smaller banking institutions, \$4,700.

Litigation Pending

He stated also that he had litigation pending at present which might entail two years' work in preparation and trial and which if successful would mean a half million to the bank, pay every depositor 100 cents on the dollar and leave a bank surplus.

Mr. Smith said that in 4½ years he had given three-fourths of his time for two years and two-thirds of his time during the balance of the period. This had meant putting in 800 days and 200-odd nights and Sundays. He said that it had been a public duty, but that with the work unfinished the bank commissioner was asking him to take a lump sum without either of them having any idea how much more time and work would be necessary.

W. Rodman Peabody of the Tremont Trust Company said he had no complaint to make, but he wished to call to the Court's attention also that the work was uncompleted, that it had been semi-judicial in kind.

PATRIOTIC CHAPTER GAINING MEMBERS

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 16 (Special)—A marked gain in membership during the past year was reported by the secretary at the annual meeting of the Old Newbury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Percival H. Fernand furnished a paper concerning the business transacted at the recent Continental Congress held in Washington.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Charles Thurlow, regent; Mrs. Percival H. Fernand, vice-regent; Mrs. Frank W. Field, treasurer; Mrs. Joseph Currier, recording secretary; Mrs. Gertrude D. Williams, corre-

SP. CADMAN TO SPEAK

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak on "Our New American Neighbors" at a mass meeting in Mechanics Building next Tuesday evening in connection with the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Methodist Home Missionary Society. Combined church choirs of 300 singers, directed by the Rev. Earl E. Harper will render Gunod's "Unfold Ye Portals" and the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

COAST GUARDSMEN TESTIFY

Coast guardsmen at the morning session had told graphic stories of pursuits of rumrunners and of internal dissensions in the band of which they had learned. The hearing against Chief Quinn, who has been notified of his contemplated removal, will be resumed on Monday.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Steamship agents from all parts of New England will gather at a local hotel tonight for a dinner tendered to them in recognition of the resumption of the regular White Star Line sailings between Boston and

Birmingham's Dependable Store

Burger Phillips Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

Birmingham, Alabama

June Brides

You hadn't realized what a lot of preparation that important wedding required, had you? Think how much time you'll save by buying everything in one store—selecting all your needs from our complete stock.

Trouseau in all its daintiness—wedding garments for brides and attendants—going away clothes—linens, housefurnishings and furniture! You'll be enthusiastic about them all. Come!

FIXING OF BANK FEES IS SOUGHT

Two Liquidating Agents Object to Sums Set by State Commissioner

Joseph C. Allen, retiring bank commissioner yesterday presented to Judge William Cushing Wait petitions asking that the court affirm the total compensation of six liquidating agents of closed Boston banking institutions. The compensation was determined by Mr. Allen following an investigation and the suggestions of an unofficial committee of three Boston lawyers, George R. Miller, president of the Boston Bar Association, Herbert Parker, formerly attorney-general and James D. Cole, attorney.

Judge Wait listened to brief remarks from Mr. Allen and from the agents and then took the matter under advisement. John E. Hannigan, liquidating agent of the Prudential Trust Company, and Fitz Henry Smith, agent of the Hanover Trust Company, took exception to the sums named for them.

Sums Recommended

The sums the bank commissioner asks the court to approve are as follows: John E. Hannigan, Prudential Trust Company, \$35,000; Fitz Henry Smith, Hanover Trust Company, \$40,000; Henry O. Cushman, Cosmopolitan Trust Company, \$65,000; W. Rodman Peabody, Tremont Trust, \$70,000; David J. Malone, for H. Slobodkin & Co., \$5000; and Daniel B. Ruggles for several smaller banking institutions, \$4,700.

Litigation Pending

He stated also that he had litigation pending at present which might entail two years' work in preparation and trial and which if successful would mean a half million to the bank, pay every depositor 100 cents on the dollar and leave a bank surplus.

Mr. Smith said that in 4½ years he had given three-fourths of his time for two years and two-thirds of his time during the balance of the period. This had meant putting in 800 days and 200-odd nights and Sundays. He said that it had been a public duty, but that with the work unfinished the bank commissioner was asking him to take a lump sum without either of them having any idea how much more time and work would be necessary.

W. Rodman Peabody of the Tremont Trust Company said he had no complaint to make, but he wished to call to the Court's attention also that the work was uncompleted, that it had been semi-judicial in kind.

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SUNSET STORIES

A Saturday Treat

FOR some time John had been interested in the police horse who stood on the street in front of the big office building in which John's father had his office. He was a fine big fellow with glossy black coat and ears that stood up alertly. Often he was left alone and would stand with his forefeet on the sidewalk and his head in the way of passers-by. Many people stopped to give him a friendly pat.

One Saturday afternoon, as John was making his usual weekly trip to his father's office, he was glad to find the horse standing just in front of the office building. John patted his velvet nose and reached into his pocket for a chocolate bar he had expected to eat later himself.

"Well, you can have it, Buddy," he said graciously. Buddy gobbled it down, and bobbed his head up and down approvingly, as he watched John disappear through the revolving door into the big office building.

For many Saturdays after that John came with a chocolate bar for Buddy. Sometimes it took his last dime to buy it, but he always looked forward to seeing him eat it for he seemed to enjoy it so thoroughly.

Then summer came, and, as it grew warm outside, the big revolving door of the office building was left standing open. One Saturday afternoon, as John came down the street,

Progress in the Churches

A step toward a union of the Hicksite and Orthodox branches of the Society of Friends was taken at the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Hicksites. It was reported generally that a union of the two branches probably would be effected in 1925, the one hundredth anniversary of the split of the Society of Friends.

Receipts of \$8,600,000 during the first year of the world service program of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ending May 31, was forecast at a meeting here in Chicago of the executive committee of the World Service Commission, presided over by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago. The amount expected is practically the same as that received in the previous fiscal year.

Connecticut Universalist Convention has just held its ninety-third annual meeting at the Universalist Church, Danbury. The State Women's Universalist Missionary Society met before the convention.

The annual conference of the Baptist Young People's Union of the Welsh Baptist Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the Sunday School Association has just been held in Nanticoke. Conferences of the workers were features of the sessions, with preaching in both Welsh and English.

The choir of seven of the Protestant churches of Danbury, Conn., have scheduled a choir festival to be held at the First Congregational Church for May 17.

Interest is widespread in the church competitive choral festival to be held by the Chicago Church Federation May 18 in Orchestra Hall. Entries this year have been limited to 13 because of the time. Each choir will sing the prize song, "Praise the Lord," by Randegger, and in addition, one anthem of its own selection.

The competition is expected to become as intense in Chicago as it is in several eastern cities. It will help to awaken a greater interest in church music and to bring it to a higher level constantly. In addition, its cosmopolitanism is expected to promote better interracial feeling, as no lines are drawn because of creed or color. Next year there are to be preliminary elimination contests.

A campaign against the introduction of liquor into missionary lands has been launched in London by a demonstration in Central Hall, Westminster. A questionnaire being sent to missionaries in the foreign field to ascertain the actual facts today.

A new departure among Nonconformists in England has been made by the Baptist Central Mission Church at West Ham, which has hung a peal of 10 bells. The largest weighs 94 hundredweight, and the smallest, inscribed "In Memory of the Unknown Warrior," weighs 1 hundredweight, 1 quarter, 21 pounds.

Following the example of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales, the Yorkshire Congregational Union has selected for the first time a woman to be chairman. Miss Harriet Byles, who takes office next year.

Under the direction of the Women's Missionary Union a total of 17,772 mission study classes were attended by the Baptist women of the south during the past year, it was reported to the annual convention of the union held in Memphis as part of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Erection of a church at Balboa, Canal Zone, to represent more than a dozen denominations, now is assured, the Federal Council of Churches announced in forwarding subscriptions totaling \$46,000 to finance construction.

Three churches now constitute the Union Church in the Canal Zone, denominations leaders having agreed, the council said, that a few self-supporting churches would render better service than several weak competing ones.

Middlesex County Council, England, has decided by 58 to 8 votes against the Sunday opening of cinemas within its area.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

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Smart Wear for the Shore and Country

Bathing Costumes and Accessories

"Piquant and smart yet ever so practical" is fashion's decision on beach modes for the 1925 Season

In the Altman collection of new beach styles are suits of velvet, silk, cretonne, cotton broadcloth and jersey and wraps of toweling, cretonne, rubberized satin or moire, and hand-painted moire. And every model is not only strikingly effective but decidedly utilitarian as well

FOR WOMEN

Bathing Suits . . . \$5.25 to 85.00

Capes and Coats . . . \$4.90 to 39.00

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

Jersey Suits, sizes 2 to 6, \$1.95 to 3.45

Jersey Suits, sizes 8 to 14, \$3.95 to 6.25

There are also complete assortments of Bathing Caps and Shoes

For the Traveler in this country and abroad

By steamer, train and motor, Summer finds the fashionable world journeying to seashore or mountains. And of no little importance is the traveling wardrobe

The Tailored Topcoat

is worn by smart travelers the world over. It is so infinitely practical, so infinitely chic. Of particular interest are those models fashioned of imported Cumberland shawls and priced

at \$58.00

Misses' sizes 14 to 20; Women's sizes 36 to 44—Third Floor

The Flannel Frock

is a favorite for wear under the topcoat. It withstands the hardships of travel so valiantly and gives plenty of warmth without being too heavy. A new model featuring four patch pockets is priced

at \$22.50

The New "Hermetite" Raincoat

\$11.75

A recent discovery gives us a new fabric—odorless, waterproof, lightweight—and B. Altman & Co. feature it in ultra-smart raincoats at a moderate price

Tempting Values in the May Lingerie Sale

And so dainty are the fabrics, so exquisite is the workmanship, these Underthings are just as alluring in appearance as they are in price

Women's Philippine Lingerie

The delicate loveliness of Philippine Lingerie makes it expressly fine for wear under Summer frocks. And this clearance puts into effect prices that are below actual cost. Of superior quality white nainsook elaborately embroidered.

Envelope Chemises or Chemises, \$1.25 & 1.65
Nightrobes 1.65 & 1.95
Petticoats 1.25 & 1.65

Also greatly reduced, a number of higher priced imported Underthings in silk as well as cotton

Women's Silk Lingerie

This Underapparel is fashioned of heavy quality crepe de Chine, radium silk or triple voile and trimmed with fine lace, net, embroidery and hemstitching. Flesh, peach, coral, Nile green, orchid and maize.

Night robes \$6.95, 7.85, 8.75 & 11.75
Step-in Chemises 3.95, 4.75 & 5.75
Vests or Drawers 3.95

On account of incomplete sizes many models in higher-priced groups are now being offered at very special prices

Second Floor

RADIO

NEW SPEAKER IS DESCRIBED

Large Diaphragm and Moving Coil Utilized—No Horn Used

Faithful reproduction of the deepest organ notes and the highest violin harmonies, without the distortion and other defects of the usual radio loudspeaker, has been accomplished in the hornless loudspeaker, developed by Chester W. Rice and Edward W. Kellogg of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, for the Radio Corporation of America. The apparatus was demonstrated at the spring convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at St. Louis.

It is only within a limited range that the usual loudspeaker approaches true reproduction. Low notes are either shattered, lost, almost entirely, or produced only as overtones. Similarly, horn instruments unsatisfactorily reproduce high tones.

Sound is, of course, produced by vibrations which are sent through the air as pulsations. The more vibrations per second, the higher will be the pitch of the sound. In the usual telephone receiver the sound is produced by vibrations of a metal diaphragm which is affected by the varying strength of an electromagnet behind it. This type of receiver is satisfactory for headphones, since the air gap between the diaphragm and the ear drum through which distance the sound vibrations must travel is small, and diaphragm vibrations of small amplitude are sufficient. For loudspeaker operation, however, the telephone unit must be more powerful and must be coupled with a horn. It is usually found that such an arrangement will not reproduce both high and low notes with the same precision, and it is usually the low notes which present the most trouble.

To radiate low notes more effectively, there must be more air moved with each swing of the diaphragm. The loudspeaker may be thought of as an air pump; if an air pump which will give a large movement of air with each stroke is desired, a large piston area and a long stroke should be used. The telephone receiver type of speaker is not suited to the purpose of obtaining a long stroke, firstly, because the movable iron will strike the poles of the magnet if it swings far, and secondly, because it is in an unstable position and with the very flexible diaphragm support which is essential for holding the iron, it is not enough stiffness to hold the iron away from the magnet poles.

In the new hornless loudspeaker, the familiar moving coil type of drive is employed. If a copper wire is placed between the poles of a magnet the wire is pushed sideways when a current is sent through the wire. In an electric motor this phenomenon causes the armature to rotate, and in the loudspeaker the same phenomenon gives the desired back and forth motion to the diaphragm.

The wire is wound into a coil, and since it moves parallel to the face of the magnet poles instead of toward it, away from them, there is no limit to the distance it can move. The varying currents from the radio set are passed through an amplifier to the moving coil. The strength of the magnetic force on the coil of copper wire varies with the current, and the coil is thus caused to vibrate. The moving coil is attached to the diaphragm, a paper cone about six inches in diameter.

An important feature of the loudspeaker is the baffle board which surrounds the diaphragm and which serves as the front of the cabinet. The baffle does not itself radiate sound, but it prevents air from circulating between the front and back of the diaphragm. It is the use of a baffle which makes it possible to dispense with horns without sacrificing the radiation of the deeper tones. The edge of the paper cone or diaphragm is attached to the baffle by means of a very thin rubber. As a result of this extremely flexible support, the diaphragm resonance corresponds to a tone so low that it can hardly be heard.

The cabinet contains, in addition to the speaker itself, a rectifier and amplifier, power for the operation of which is taken from the alternating current lighting circuit. The amplification in the model exhibited at St. Louis is sufficient so that, in the case of local stations, very clear loudspeaker reproduction can be obtained from a crystal receiver, provided the latter has clear headphones.

It is important that the amplifier used with the new speaker be designed to have ample capacity since the extension of the range of response of the loudspeaker to higher and lower tones makes defects in the remainder of the system more noticeable, particularly roughness and blasting due to overworked amplifiers.

La Vogue

SMART SILK UNDERWEAR

Custom Tailored and Ready-to-Wear

Special Gown \$7.50 Skirt \$7.50

TROUSSEAU SPECIALTY MAIL ORDERS FILLIED

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Elizabeth Candy Shops

416 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.

100 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

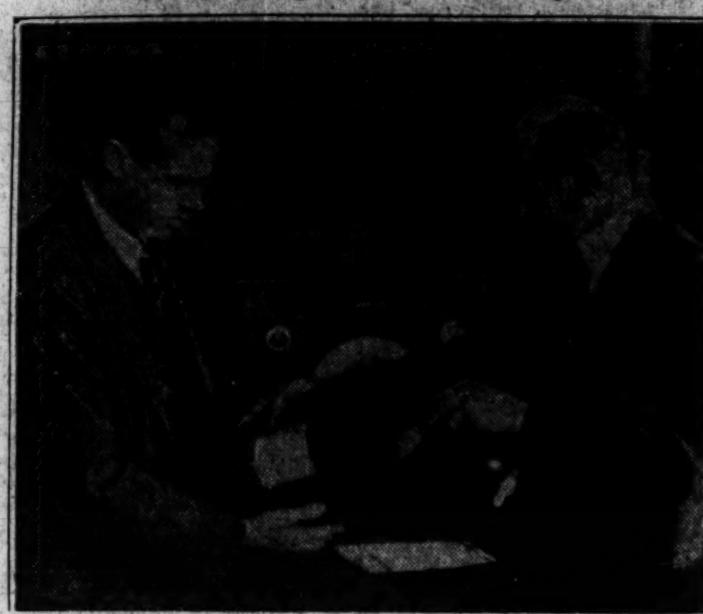
Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels

\$1.25 lb. Postage \$1.00 lb.

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, tea, cream

and candies, etc.

Hornless Speaker Developed



This picture shows Chester W. Rice (left) and Edward W. Kellogg with the new loudspeaker they have developed. The cabinet in the rear contains the whole "works," the tone coming out from the center of the metal ring. The reproducing mechanism has been taken out of the cabinet and is shown in the hands of the inventors. The diaphragm and coil of wire may be clearly seen.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 18

ESTHER STANDARD TIME

WEI, Boston, Mass. (475.0 Meters)

5:30 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club; Dob-Krebs, and his Sinfonians; WEI, eight program from WEA; WEI, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323.3 Meters)

WEA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Concert by the Y. W. C. A. Glee Club under the direction of Dr. William L. Glover.

WEA, New York City (492.0 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Emma Willard School Concert in memory of the late Mrs. Emma Willard; WEI, Boston, Mass. (475.0 Meters)

WEI, New York City, (492.0 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Concord on Chaos" by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; WEI, Boston, Mass. (475.0 Meters)

WEI, Boston, pianist; music program by Mrs. Bernice's orchestra.

WEI, New York City (511 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Peter S. Ross, C. S. B., of San Francisco; reading of "The Story of the Ministry of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston." Mass., and the average of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. Direct from the office of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WAH, Richmond Hills, N. Y. (316 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Varied program of musical entertainments" by WEI, Atlantic City, N. J. (399.0 Meters)

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Placing Mrs. Wharton

MRS. WHARTON. By Robert Frost. Lovett, New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. Modern American Writers Series, edited by Ernest A. Boyd. \$1.

THIS ably edited and attractively printed series supplies a genuine need in American letters. The movement to see America first, in literature as well as in travel, is well under way, and it may be significant that the editor of the present series is, as far as we know, from his lands far from than in domestic fields. It is a few years now since American critics, to use the phrase of Van Wyck Brooks, became of age; American readers, it seems—at least an encouraging proportion of them—are fast following suit. They are no longer content with merely reading an author, although that in itself is much, indeed most, of the tale. They wish also to develop a critical appreciation of their native writers, to know something about the authors' lives, to see their work as a whole, to appraise it by standards more stable than passing personal caprice. In the development of such standards the studies in the Modern American Writers Series will prove in the greatest degree helpful. Each book is built on a similar plan: that of biographical summary followed by critical study.

Mr. Frost opens his critique with a concise picture of the 1890's, in which Mrs. Wharton arrived as an author. Into this America she came and in it she has steadily remained. The most superficial reading of her work brings evidence of her absorption in the somewhat mechanical operations of culture, her preoccupation with the upper class, and her loyalty to the theory of the art of fiction set forth by Henry James, of which the basis was a recognition of moral values. If one were to equip himself with a set of pigeonholes in which to collect the results of analysis of Edith Wharton's work, they would be labeled: Culture, Class, Morality.

Like James, Mrs. Wharton became virtually an expatriate; American, of course, she remained, but there were two other large, if lesser, loyalties: France and Italy. Her attitude to the war was that of an American tempered by long association with France. "Italy," as Mr. Frost remarks later in the book, "was the country of her mind; France of her heart." Though she early showed signs of moral preoccupation, she at the same time revealed a cognate attitude to art. She did not belong to the class of her literary predilection; she was one of the first to show the grasping woman developed by certain phases of our latter-day civilization. To be sure, she has seemed indifferent to other less fortunate classes, but rather a hundred times that she should deal critically with a milieu she knew than that she

should, out of a confusion between literary and economic values, patronize a working class that she knew not.

This, indeed, seems to be the somewhat reserved quarrel that Mr. Frost has with a subject whom, otherwise, he treats with understanding and in historical perspective. Yet to have asked of Mrs. Wharton other than she has given, would have been to ask that she were not Mrs. Wharton, but somebody else. Given her special privileges as a stylist, her rapier-like, with the places and persons she knew so well, has she made them live with a significance beyond their moment? This, in a number of books, she has

done, and on this will her reputation as an American novelist be founded. "She cannot claim," concludes Lovett, "to have been born out of her due time, but it is among the happy consequences of her persistence in her original well-doing that she remains one of the very few who are preserving the last enchantments of the Victorian age." That is not a small service. As Lovett indicates, the trend of the contemporary novel is away from Mrs. Wharton's measure, classicism; but novelists, after all, are enjoyed not for their attainment what we call contemporary, since such a standard would outdate us all. Truth to any age contains a core of truth to all ages; such is the novelist's truth, and such is the sort of truth that Mrs. Wharton has sought in a few novels which have joined permanently the roster of great American books.

The Poetry of Amy Lowell

By ROBERT FROST

TIS absurd to think that the only way to tell if a poem is lasting is to wait and see if it lasts. The right reader of a good poem can tell the moment it strikes him that he has taken an immortal wound—that he will never get over it. That is to say, permanence in poetry as in love is perceived instantly. It hasn't to await the test of time. The proof of a poem is not that we have never forgotten it, but that we knew at sight that we never could forget it. There was a borb to it and a tocsin that we owned to at once. How often I have heard it in the voice and seen it in the eyes of this generation that Amy Lowell had lodged poetry with them to stay.

The most exciting movement in nature is not progress, advance, but expansion and contraction, the opening and shutting of the eye, the hand, the heart, the mind. We throw our arms wide with a gesture of religion to the universe; we close them around a person. We explore and adventure for a while and then we draw in to consolidate our gains. The breathless swing is between subject matter and form. Amy Lowell was distinguished in a period of dilation when poetry, in the effort to include a larger material, stretched itself almost to the breaking of the verse. Little ones with no more apparatus than a tea-cup looked on with alarm. She helped make it stirring times for a decade to those immediately concerned with art and to many not so immediately.

The water in our eyes from her poetry is not warm with any suspicion of tears; it is water flung cold, bright and many-colored from flowers gathered in her formal garden in the morning. Her imagination lay chiefly in images to the eye. She flung flowers and everything there. Her poetry was forever a clear resonant calling off of things seen.

A Definitive Biography

EDWARD EVERETT. Orator and Statesman, by Paul Revere Frothingham, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$6.

CONSIDERING the strange fact that we have had to wait 60 years for this first biography of America's greatest orator and statesman, one is glad to find it so wholly adequate that it may well be the last. Every important detail of Everett's ample and various life—his brief term as clergyman, his Greek professorship, his years as editor of the North American Review, his governorship of Massachusetts, his career at the Court of St. James's, his presidency of Harvard, his service in Congress and Senate, his work as scholar and orator. Dr. Frothingham has treated fully and yet with skillful condensation. The biography is written with such care and caution that one has no hesitation in calling it "definitive."

The book's effect of finality is due largely to the extensive use the author has made of a private journal which Edward Everett kept without a break for 40 years. When one thinks of the stirring times and events in which Everett was usually a prime mover and always an alert spectator, he sees that this journal, here first laid before the public, is a document of surpassing interest and value. The generous extracts from it which form the warp of Dr. Frothingham's book bring before us not only Edward Everett, speaking in his own person but also the long-ago America, Europe and England in which he lived.

An Absorbing Story

With such materials to his hand, the author has not found it necessary to obtrude his own comment. There is in his account just enough of analysis, neither subtle nor profound but always judicious. Without being a dry or lifeless book, it holds the reader's attention firmly throughout its almost 500 pages by virtue of the absorbing story it has to tell and the broad forthright way in which the story is presented.

The Lytton Strachey of the future who undertakes to portray the Bostonians of ante-bellum days may revise some features of the rather noble portrait of Everett given in this book, but one feels that Dr. Frothingham, although an admirer

of a kinsman, has preserved throughout an admirable impartiality. He does not extenuate Everett's faults and failures, but is content to explain them. The vivid and delightful chapter dealing with Everett's difficulties as president of Harvard College is sufficiently candid in admission of the man's minor defects—and it is also a chapter which should be read by all those who think that college youth of the present day is a new thing under the sun.

The author has been entirely successful in exonerating this hero of several charges, such as that of coldness, which have long been held against him. In simple justice, indeed, he might have said more for him, but he seems always to have thought rather more in terms of words, not to say of rhetoric, than in those of deeds. But it was a time which loved rhetoric as we no longer do, and his glowing, carefully sculptured words, which were after all only the outward sign of a common-sense devotion and of a whole-hearted devotion to noble causes, were converted by others, very often by himself, into many beneficial deeds for which America will be better, wiser and happier while she endures.

This book contains a dozen excellent illustrations and is admirably printed and bound. It takes at once an assured position among the standard and indispensable biographies of great Americans.

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Germany Since the War

GERMANY. By G. P. Gooch. London: Ernest Benn. 1s net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Germany is not altogether without danger."

It is with pleasure that one turns

to the record of the Judgment of the

war, with its profound consciousness

of the dominant need and genetic

personal and national, and their

inherent interdependence.

"Germany sees herself purged of her sins by her sorrows. The mood

of arrogance is passing or has

passed. The sense of guilt, never

perhaps very strong, has given place

to a sense of wrong. She has for-

gotten the early years of the war,

with their lust of annexations, and

only remembers the last of them,

with its fight for existence."

The difficulties which the new Re-

publican Government semi-

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THE HOME FORUM

A Timely Topic in an Old Magazine

I WAS turning at random the pages of an old issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, fresh from the press in March, 1868, when my eyes fell by chance upon the words "and as for the stage, it is thoroughly demoralized." Whereupon I stopped turning the pages, and read a little further. "Only a few months ago," it appeared, "that excellent actor, Mr. E. L. Davenport, publicly declared he should be obliged to acquire the noble arts of clog-dancing and banjo-playing, in order to put into his pocket that amount of pecuniary consolation which is as grateful to artists as to common men." Yet I do not remember from my casual reading of theatrical history that Mr. Davenport either took to clattering clogs and tinkling banjo or left the stage altogether in despair of that grateful pecuniary consolation. There remained somehow a place for Mr. Davenport, and his memory is still green when that of some one else of clog-dancers and banjo-players has faded. Then I hunted up the index in another volume, for by the practice of the time the readers of the *Atlantic* learned the names of their authors only at half-yearly intervals, and found that Miss Kate Field, journalist, author, and daughter of an actor was here reporting the contemporary state of the playhouse. In view of what is just now being said and written about that institution, I had put myself within hearing of an interesting echo of discussion across more than half a century. It was a curiously up-to-date discussion where one might have expected something odd and old-fashioned. Evidently the readers of the *Atlantic* were interested in the art and practice of the theater, and one may imagine, too, that this was the way some of them were talking about it around the library lamp. ♦ ♦ ♦

To make a discussion of it, Miss Field had cast her impressions and opinions, and others that she had heard, in the form of a dialogue, naming one conversationalist "Vil Esprit" and the other "Sang-froid." Anglo-Saxon would please me better, something after the manner of sturdy Bunyan, as, for example, Mr. All-Is-Lost and Mr. Hopeful Observer. It is Vil Esprit, or, as I should prefer to call him, Mr. All-Is-Lost, whose depression is so profound because he has heard that Mr. Davenport is driven to clogs and the banjo; and it is Sang-froid, or, as I would have had him named, Mr. Hopeful Observer, who replies cheerily, "Gently, my friend; history is but repeating itself." Which, indeed, is the hub of the matter, and what makes this middle of the nineteenth century essay on theatrical conditions so pertinent in the twentieth. Mr. Hopeful Observer was a well-read person in matters of the playhouse, and could quote an opinion of old Colley Cibber in the eighteenth century that coincides

Carillon

In the ancient town of Bruges,
In the quaint old Flemish city,
As the evening shades descended,
Low and loud and sweetly blended,
Low at times and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes,
Rang the beautiful wild chimes
From the Belfry in the market
Of the ancient town of Bruges...

But amid my broken slumber,
Still I heard those magic numbers,
As they loid proclaimed theights
And sticlen marches of the night:
Till their chimes in sweet collision
Mingled with each-wandering vision
Mingled with the fortune-telling
Gypsy-hands of dreams and fancies
Which amid the waste expanses
Of the silent land of trances
Have their solitary dwelling;
All else seemed asleep in Bruges,
In the quaint old Flemish city.

—Longfellow.

TRAVELING through Europe one finds on every hand fine old towns which magnificent examples of medieval architecture are surrounded by modern buildings of the most modern design. Even factory sites may be found adjoining a gem of the past, forming a sharp contrast between cheap construction and the craftsmanship of the Middle Ages.

In the town of Bruges, Belgium, which was founded in 885 A. D. and has had a rich and tragic history, one discovers a treasure mostly unspoiled by twentieth-century commercialism. At the time of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the chief emporium of the Hanseatic League, and its tapestries became world famous. In later centuries its commercial importance gave way before its rival, Antwerp, but its fame as a city of art treasure was established, and its renowned belfry and carillon have caused its name to be often on the lips of poets.

There has been no great change in towns or carillons since three-quarters of a century ago. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote in his diary:

"May 30. In the evening took the railway from Ghent to Bruges.

Stopped at LaFleur de Blé attracted by the name, and found it a good hotel. It was not yet night; and I strolled through the fine old streets and felt myself a hundred years old.

The chimes seemed to be ringing incessantly; and the air of repose and antiquity was delightful. Oh, those chimes, those chimes! how deliciously they lull one to sleep!

"May 31. Rose before five and climbed the high belfry which was once crowned by the gilded copper dragon at Ghent. The carillon of forty-eight bells, the little chamber in the tower, the machinery, like a huge barrel-organ, with keys like a musical instrument for the carillonneur; the view from the tower; the singing of swallows with the chimes; the fresh morning air; the mist in the horizon; the red roofs far below; the canal, like a silver clasp, linking the city with the sea,—how much to remember!"

And of course these two discuss critics and criticism, looking back, with the memory of Hopeful Observer, to 1795 when New York had six dramatic critics—John Wells, Elias Hicks, Samuel Jones (how dusty now their niche in the temple!), William Cutting, Peter Irving, and Charles Adams—who wrote without fear or favor, and also without pay, for the contemporary press. "Primitive-reformers," Mr. All-Is-Lost calls them, and adds his conviction that their just and impartial manner of criticism would be impossible under the commercial conditions of modern (1868) journalism. Somewhat Mr. Hopeful Observer is here inclined to agree with him, admitting that criticism is necessary to progress, and that there "will be no criticism in America until there is culture." Yet even so, thinks Hopeful, take the situation by and large, and the critics are doing the best they can; and America will become more cultured if Mr. All-Is-Lost will be patient and give it time. The French have bettered criticism, but both Hopeful and All-Is-Lost are inclined to distrust the influence of French theatrical entertainments transplanted for American audiences. "I confess," says Mr. All-Is-Lost, "that I rarely witness a French performance in New York without being offended. Sooner or later plot or action hovers upon forlorn ground and frequently puts all ideas of decency at risk."

"I very much doubt whether any opera will hereafter be tolerated unless spiced with the essence of Parisian vice." Mr. Hopeful Observer admits that such seems to be the present situation, yet not necessarily permanent nor altogether surprising. One may blame it on Puritanism. "Puritanism," says he, "has so long held us in rigid subjection, depriving us even of innocent amusements, that human nature is sure to be revengeful. The pendulum will swing as far to one extreme as it has swung to the other."

For the longer he converses with Mr. All-Is-Lost, the more Mr. Hopeful Observer thinks that "the American stage is doing as well as can be expected" in 1868. He reviews the past history of the stage, and sets forth his reasons. "Puritanical prejudice is wearing away, and the clever actor is welcomed in society as a bright and shining light. Our theaters are also more fully attended. We have, then, better scenery, better costumes, more respectful and numerous audiences, better tendencies in our school of acting, and a better appreciation of one of the noblest professions." But where, "says Mr. All-Is-Lost, harping on his favorite string, "are the actors?" "Patience," says Mr. Hopeful Observer. "Our art is still in its infant state. When culture becomes an accomplished fact, we shall have critics, and we shall have actors." "Meantime," says Mr. All-Is-Lost, and I seem to see his scornfully curling lip, "we shall prepare ourselves for the good time coming by scenes from 'The Black Crook' and the sensational drama." To which Mr. Hopeful Observer retorts with Edwin Booth acting Hamlet a hundred nights in succession, with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," with Wallack putting on old English comedy, and Madame Ristori spilling multitudes. "Why, my friends," says he, "you don't know what a glorious era you are living in!" "But I hope so," says Mr. All-Is-Lost, but evidently holding stoutly to his conviction that the only hope for the future would be for "every State to take one theater under its protection," subdivide it, in short, and permit a true dramatic art to function without fear of the box office. Something of the sort will eventually happen, thinks Mr. Hopeful Observer, say in about a hundred years from 1868!

R. B.

Pliny's Tuscan Villa

The place is indeed so thoroughly delightful that I think you will like to hear about it as much as I shall enjoy the telling...

The country is wonderfully beautiful. It gives the impression of a huge natural amphitheater, the arena is a wide plain, surrounded by mountains which rise to a great height. At the summit is a forest of huge ancient trees providing excellent hunting of various kinds. Below the forest the slopes are covered with timber woods which grow less thick as they descend the slope. There is a great deal of underbrush, and scattered through this are hillocks of very rich soil, in which you will hardly find a stone, search as you may, and these hillocks are fully as fertile as the fields in the plain and bear as rich a harvest, though somewhat later. At the foot of the hills there is a network of vines, and at the very lowest margin a vineyard forming a sort of fringe.

Then come the fields and the meadows. The soil of the field is so heavy that it has to be ploughed nine times before it is ready for planting, though they use extremely heavy plows drawn by a team of oxen. These meadows are thickly sprinkled with clover and all other sorts of herbage which all grow fresh and tender. The whole basin is watered by never failing springs, and while there are no marshes, as the ground water drains away into the river. The Tiber, which traverses these fields, carries many ships with produce of various kinds to the city, but only in the winter and the spring, and again in the autumn, for in spite of its mighty name, it dries up in the summer to the size of a brook.

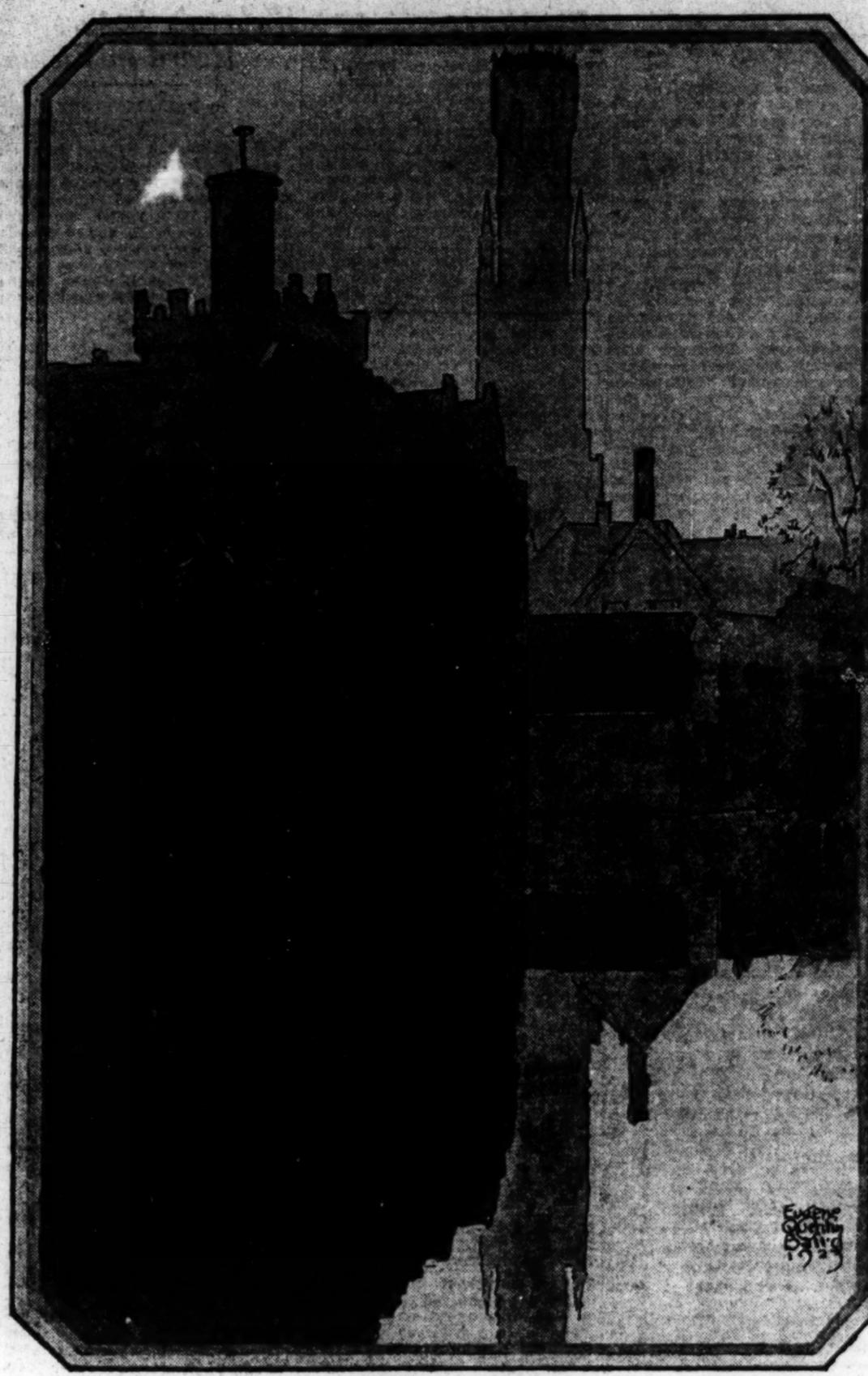
I know you would enjoy the view of this part of the country from the mountain: for as the land lies below you it looks like a beautiful landscape painting. The real thing, is a refreshing picture both in variety and in its regularity. The view from the house is like a mountain view, though the house is really at the foot of the hills; the slope is so gradual that you never know you have climbed a hill till you look back and see how far you have come. Behind the house, but quite far away, are the Apennines, and so, no matter how warm the day, there is always a gentle breeze, but never a gale.

The house faces almost full south,

and so the entrance porch is always sunny—in summer at noon and in winter a little earlier.

At the end of the porch a dining room abuts which, from the folding doors, looks down upon the extreme end of the terrace, on the meadow and a good bit of the country beyond; and from the windows at one side looks out on the terrace and on the other at the trees and the woods around the park which lies beyond the house.

Opening from about the middle of the porch and a little behind it is a



The Belfry of Bruges. From a Wash Drawing by Eugene Q. Baird

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Forgiveness of Sin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE beginning of the ninth chapter of Matthew's gospel is an account of the Master healing the "man sick of the palsy" through the forgiving of his sins, an incident which furnishes much food for thought. The problem of sin and its forgiveness has been a difficult one for theology to solve, perhaps because of lack of understanding both the nature of sin and its method of forgiveness.

In Matthew's gospel it is related that a man sick of the palsy was brought to Jesus upon a bed. When the Master saw him and his bearers, he was so impressed by their faith that he said to the sick man, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." Certain of the bystanders, it seems, wholly failing to understand the mission of Jesus and the meaning of his works, called him a blasphemer, apparently implying that God alone had the power to forgive sin, and that through special favor. Reading their thoughts, Jesus asked: "Wherfore think ye evil in your hearts? For whether it easier, to say, Arise, and walk?" And it is written that in order to show his right to forgive sin, he said to the sick man, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house;" and he that had been sick arose and went home healed.

It is sometimes mistakenly argued that because Christian Science teaches the unreality of sin, indulgence in sinful pleasures, being equally unreal, is not to be condemned. Mrs. Eddy has made this very clear in a statement on page 339 of Science and Health. "A sinner can receive no encouragement from the fact that Science demonstrates the unreality of evil, for the sinner would make a reality of sin—would make that real which is unreal, and thus heap up wrath against the day of wrath."

In the light of this reasoning, how logical was Jesus' release of the one sick of the palsy through forgiving sin—that is, through its destruction. Knowing God as the only power and presence, the Nazarene knew the unreality of every claim of evil. So completely did he recognize the infinitude of Spirit as to exclude any belief in either sin's reality or necessity.

Spiritual healing of sin and disease, it will be observed, is brought about through the destruction of the belief in sin. Therefore, healing is in fact spiritual regeneration. It is the transformation through the renewing of the mind, which Paul enjoined upon the Christians at Rome. It is regeneration, which improves the moral status and makes men happier and holier. It lifts thought to the contemplation of the "things of the Spirit," and exchanges material beliefs for spiritual truth. Christ Jesus, in healing the palsy, brought to the sufferer some degree of spiritual regeneration. Likewise, Christian Science in healing disease invariably brings about an improved mental state; something of material belief is exchanged for the Christ, Truth. True healing and regeneration are thus one and the same process.

In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.

in de werkelijkheid of de noodzaak van zonde uitslot.

Men ziet dat een keelstel genezing van zonde en ziekte teweeg gebracht wordt door het geloof in zonde vernietigen. Daarom is genezing feitelijk wedergeboorte. Zij is de verandering door de vernieuwing des geloofs, waartoe Paulus de Christenen te Rome vermaande. Zij is wedergeboorte die den zedelijken staat van den mensch verbetert en hem gelukkiger en heiliger maakt. Zij verheft de gedachte tot het beschouwen van hetgeen "des Geestes" is, en verwijst stoffelijk waangoeloof voor geestelijke waarheid. Christus Jezus bracht den lijder, dien hij van geestelijke verkeerstelling, tot genezing praktisch en op den man af, waar zij zegt: "Wij erkennen Gods vergeving van zonde in de vernietiging van zonde en het geestelijke begrijpen, dat de zonde als onwerkelijk uitwerpt. Doch het geloof in zonde wordt gestraft zolang het geestelijke waangoeloof voor geestelijke waarheid. 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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Moscow Musical Season

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow, May 1
PERFORMANCES of new music have been numerous during the season just closed. Very important in this connection was the work of the Moscow Association for Contemporary Music, which gave eight chamber concerts and four symphony concerts of new music, mostly played for the first time. This association, which is also the Russian Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, was established by the most active modern Russian composers and musicians in November, 1923. It works for the development of Russian music and for the introduction of the best foreign music into Russia. In the first season of its activity the association gave six programs of chamber music made up new works by Russian and foreign composers. During the present season it arranged, besides the concerts in Moscow, two chamber concerts of new Russian music in Vienna.

The symphony concerts undoubtedly constituted the most important events of the season. There, for the first time, were played 14 works by contemporary Russian composers. As only a few new works by Russian composers have been produced in Moscow during the last seven or eight years, the figure is quite remarkable. These concerts took place on successive fortnights in the Theater of the Revolution. The audiences were large and the performances were very successful.

Mlaskovsky Program

The series opened with an all-Mlaskovsky program, consisting of this composer's fourth and seventh symphonies. Michalos Mlaskovsky is unquestionably the outstanding Russian symphony writer of the present time. Born in 1881, he recently completed his fourth piano sonata and is about to finish his new eighth symphony. His fourth symphony, written in 1918, revealed him as a great master of composition, but his seventh symphony enabled us to become acquainted with his latest style.

This symphony is very short, consisting of only two movements, played without pause. The introduction is a sort of motto for the whole work, and is repeated at the beginning and at the end of the second movement. It has a suggestion of very impressive and holds the audience by its charm. The composer was called out many times.

If Mlaskovsky is the greatest representative of new tendencies in the Russian symphony, Alexander Goedelke (born in 1877) is a typical representative of the musical ideals of the time (the age of S. T. Taneff, Borchmann and Medtner). Since he had a vital and impressive message also for our more "pretentious" days, his new third symphony (composed in 1923) in its three movements contains a world of noble romantic feelings, as they may be expressed by a composer who has at his command the resources of contemporary musical technique.

The composer, who conducted his symphony himself, was the object of hearty ovations.

Alexandrov's Songs

The same program which included this symphony also included Anatole Alexandrov's suite from the music to Maeterlinck's play, "Ariadne and Blue Beard" and two of his songs with orchestra which were very well sung by Mme. Kubetzkaya. Alexandrov is unquestionably one of the best contemporary Russian composers. His numerous songs, among which we find the remarkable set of "The Songs of Alexandria," are very fine and impressive. They are characterized by inward dramatic tension expressed in soft sounding images.

The third concert was devoted to the works of rarely performed Russian composers. Alexander Blok's songs, altogether among the contemporary composers (he was born in 1888), then Alexander Borchmann (born in 1872), is, like Goedelke, of the older generation. He presented a symphonic poem in three parts entitled "Kusum" and written after Rabindranath Tagore's poem, "The Steps of the Staircase." The music of this poem suggests Strauss rather than any other composer. It is impressive, picturesque, even decorative, but not very deep in its thought.

The rest of the program was devoted to the works of the younger composers. Dmitry Melikh (born in 1885) was represented by "An Eptaph," a slow movement in the rhythm of a funeral march, which once more displayed the fine and delicate gifts of this composer. Leo Lippman's "Ariadne," Kniphoff (born respectively in 1898 and 1902) were represented respectively by the little suite, "Tales of the Plaster Buddha," and the symphonic prelude to the Russian poet-symbolist, Alexander Blok's play, "The Strange Lady." Kniphoff, who is a newcomer on the concert stage, showed the "real" modernist tendencies which he had adapted from modern German composers in the series of six short movements. Kniphoff appeared as a follower of Scriabin and a composer capable of creating long and broad ascents. These two young composers typified two opposite poles in contemporary Russian tendencies.

The fourth and last concert of the "IMMORTALITY" (New Sacred Song—Price 50c net) Mat. 25. 8, 6. Rev. 21, 3, 4. Sat. 22, 20 "Thou Art So Like a Flower" (Charm set to a new poem) Price 25 cents net By DANA MASON TISDEL For Sale at Follering Studio, 117 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y. CLAYTON F. SUMMY, Chicago

MARTHA A. WILLIAMS
LYRIC SOPRANO
and Teacher of Voice. Graduate of Teachers' Course of Lazar S. Samoff. 313 W. 100th St. Telephone 25508

exception was Goedelke's symphony, were given under the direction of a very good conductor and faithful friend of new music, Constantine Saradjeff, who at the last concert received a huge laurel wreath. These concerts gave an almost complete picture of the creative work of the Moscow composers for the last few years. We heard there the unknown latest works of that remarkable modern symphony writer Mlaskovsky, together with compositions by musicians of an older generation who still maintain a connection with the present, like Goedelke and Borchmann. It had also been possible to become acquainted with much creative activity of the younger composers. It may be expected that these concerts will give our youngest composers, who there had the opportunity to hear their works performed for the first time, a strong impulse to further work and improvement of their orchestral style.

All these concert programs, with

it was run at low prices for admission, and very largely attended by an audience in which music students from the Conservatoire formed an earnest and enthusiastic element.

The cycle took place in the time between the end of the winter subscription concerts (which were conducted by Muck during the absence in America of Mengelberg) and the start of the summer series of popular concerts. Like them it was given at the famous Concertgebouw, and the dates of the performances were April 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24. All were orchestral and were under the direction of that sagacious old Beethoven interpreter, Max Fiedler,

Webern's Songs Heard in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, April 20
WHILE the general trend of the I. S. C. M.'s Austrian section favors music of the left wing, the society has yet made it a practice, from a purely informative point of view, to include in the programs of its monthly subscription concerts a fair survey also of contemporary music of more conventional type. The latest schedule com-

form is retained almost throughout and enhances the simple style of these little melodies, of which each moves within a small compass of notes. The winsif, plaintive singing of these naive ditties is infinitely more gripping than, for instance, the far-famed Hungarian folk songs of Brahms, in which local color and emotional depth seem all too often sacrificed for vocal and pianistic brilliancy.

Webern's songs alluded to above (based on poems from "Der siebente Ring," a cycle by Stefan George, whose poems provided the words also for songs of Arnold Schönberg, Webern's one-time master) are in an entirely different vein. Not primitive strength, no primitive sentiment or joyous rhythm abounds speak from them. Webern's songs are not broad strokes of the brush but with carefully chiseled lines. He is a master of atmosphere; no more adequate musical expression could be fathomed for the evasive moods of George's poems than in Webern's settings, with their faint mezzo-tints, their convincing diction and suppressed emotional element. It is truly a poet who reveals himself in these songs.

With Arnold Schönberg and Alban Berg, Webern and a handful of young composers of lesser prominence represent the type of the idealist among the modern Austrian musicians. Useless of success or failure, admiration or opposition, these men follow the logical path prescribed by their lofty powers. They may be against them and their toll may be in vain; yet they shun compromise or concessions, and leave easy laurels and passing success to the more versatile talents, to composers more wide awake to the requirements of the moment.

Among these latter Wilhelm Grosz, next to Erich Korngold, stands in the front rank. Unburdened by problems, they are satisfied to please without pretending a higher mission. Gross's latest composition, a Dance Suite, Op. 20, for piano solo, figured on the same program which gave a hearing to Webern's ethereally beautiful songs and the principal feature of the performance was the excellent playing of the young pianist, who is a real, brilliant pianist. The same brilliancy is the fundamental note of the Dance Suite, and, indeed, of all Gross's compositions. They say nothing new, but they speak in the superficially finished manner which makes for instantaneous public success.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14—Mme. Olga Warren, soprano, appearing at a Frederic Warren Ballad Concert at the Royal Hall this evening, sang pieces written variously in recital, light opera and parlor style by Wolff, Strickland, Cadman and Braine. With a voice of rather small power, but of plaintive and romantic quality suitable to the music, she carried out her part of the program charmingly.

Another contributor, James Price, tenor, presented works by Horace, Hughes, Fiske and Deppe. He showed fine understanding of the ballad type of song and performed with pleasing tone and excellent enunciation.

Four voices were demanded in Mr. Warren's scheme. Besides Mme. Warren and Mr. Price, they included Elizabeth Lennox, contralto, and Edgar Schofield, baritone. The accompanist was Francis Moore.

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is announced for appearance at a concert of the League of Composers in New York in November. He will direct a program of modern chamber music, with a group of Boston Symphony men as his players. William Mengelberg, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will present de Falla's marionette opera, "El Retablo," with the assistance of singers, a group of Philharmonic men and Mme. Kubetzkaya, harpsichordist, at a league concert in December.

As for my call, I made it plain that my chief purpose was to learn whether Mr. Goldman and all concerned really meant business. Knowing that hitherto they have most decidedly meant business, I had no doubt on my own account that they said the same to it. And yet, I wanted direct assurance.

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STOCK PRICES CONTINUE IN BULL SWING

Trade Factors Favorable to
Upward Trend—Oilands
Motors Popular

NEW YORK, May 16 (Special)—The continued rise in stocks is not easy for the pessimist to understand. It has been predicting a sharp reaction for some days, but it did not come.

The optimist maintains that the course of prices this week was only natural and that there is no occasion for expecting a big setback.

It must be admitted by every fair-minded shareholder who will take the trouble to go over the events of the week of May 1 to have a clear bearing upon the market for securities, that almost without exception the week was favorable. Perhaps the principal exception was found in the relative position of the steel industry.

The Iron Age emphasized the fact that early in the year there had been an overproduction, and that an effort had been made to readjust the situation with only partial success. Attention was drawn to the fact also that for the first 25 weeks of the year production was a little under 70 per cent. For the Steel Corporation it was about 75 per cent.

Motor Industry Booming

News relative to the automotive industry was of quite a different tone. Further new high production records were reported and sales and shipments were said to be steadily on the increase in the case of several of the most important producing companies.

Some disappointment was experienced over the failure of the Willys-Overland directors to announce a plan for the liquidation of the accumulated dividends on the preferred. That issue and the common held well, however, following the statement that dividends had been suspended.

Next to steel, the oil industry is now regarded as the most important in the whole country. While a moderate increase in the production of crude oil was reported, the news regarding the trade as a whole was more encouraging than it has been for many months.

Consumption of gasoline was declared by authorities to be on a much larger scale than is realized outside of the trade. Consumption is expected to continue large during the summer months, and some further price increases would not come as a surprise.

Oil stocks displayed a good tone, without advancing in a sensational manner.

Increases in the carloadings of the railroads taken as a whole are not to be a common occurrence. For the week ended May 2, the total of 96,711 cars, the largest for the current year to date, and represented an increase of 22,486 over the preceding week and of 68,161 over the corresponding week of last year.

No one can justly assert that the business of the country is in a period of depression when such increases in the freight movement are to be reported for successive weeks. Officials of the railroads in the northwest have been giving further reason during the last few days for fresh courage over the situation in that important section.

Money Situation Favorable

The Great Northern has practically wiped out an earlier decrease of several hundred thousand dollars in its gross earnings since the beginning of the year. Increases have been reported for several weeks, and probably the figures will be in the middle of this month will show a small net gain for the period.

There is nothing in the monetary position to cause apprehension to speculative or investment buyers of securities. The reserve ratio of the New York Federal Reserve Bank rose from 74.9 per cent to 77.8 per cent. The gain for the system as a whole was not nearly so large, but it was a gain nevertheless, as the figures were 77.2 per cent for this week and 76.5 per cent for last week.

Call money in the local market was moderately higher, but no attention was given to this incident because it was regarded that large interest and dividend disbursements had to be made yesterday. Even then, the trend of quotations on demand loans was downward.

The renewal rate was 4 per cent, but in the afternoon accommodations could be arranged at 3½ per cent, the loading department of the stock exchange, and 3½ per cent in what is known as the outside market. Time money remained unchanged at 4 per cent.

Some renewal rates for next week the quotations for call loans will be still lower than they were yesterday. The offerings of new securities have been fairly good-sized scale, and it would not be surprising to hear definite news in the near future relative to forthcoming offerings of European securities in the American market.

The European Factor

Naturally this will depend considerably on the success attending the efforts of the French Government to balance its budget, and upon the outcome of its financial negotiations which it declared in Paris which will begin about June 1, with respect to finding a way to arrange the financial burden of France's war debt to the United States.

It is probable that American bankers will be rather cautious about offering European securities in this market until it is possible to get a definite idea of the trend of prices in Germany. So far as American bankers in this city are concerned it may be stated that a more favorable situation has been created by the activities and statements of the new President than had been anticipated.

It is assumed that the Washington news is a stabilizing and encouraging factor in the stock market and general business in the country to a greater extent than casual observers have realized. The announcement of the Government probably will be able to report a budget surplus of more than \$100,000,000 and the likelihood of further reductions in taxes was received with special favor.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follow.

Actual Condition

May 15

Excess reserve \$65,676,000

Actual reserve \$82,193,000

Loans, etc. \$5,238,000

Cash in vaults \$4,020,000

Bank of New York \$42,266,000

Bank of State \$8,224,000

Bank of the City \$2,158,000

Bank of the Metropolis \$6,363,000

Bank of the State \$1,528,000

Bank of the Trust \$4,545,000

Bank of the U.S. \$2,252,000

Bank of the U

STOCK MARKET ESTABLISHES HIGHER LEVEL

Public Utilities Lead in Upward Movement—Bonds Higher

NEW YORK, May 16.—Speculators for the stocks were in complete control in today's brief and active session of the stock market, the general industrial list swinging upward under the leadership of the public utilities.

American Water Works common, Utah Securities and Virginia Railway & Power were 5 points above yesterday's final figures.

The rates were not as prominent in the upturn although they too common established another new high record.

The best gains were recorded in the motor equipments, steel, electrical manufacturing and merchandise companies, particularly by shares companies which recently have been reporting large gains. Copper and oils lagged behind the rest of the list.

Incidentally, the list of 1925 highs were such widely diversified issues as Underwood Typewriter, Julius Kastner, preferred, Eaton Axle & Spring, Virginia Railway & Power and Midland Steel Products.

The closing was strong. Total sales approached 700,000 shares.

Speculative railroad issues were the centers of trade interest in today's early bond dealings. Unconfirmed reports that the Washington Railroad was negotiating for the Green Bay & Western stimulated buying of the latter's debentures, which rose 3% points to a new high price for 1925.

Am Arbor also responded with a gain of more than 1 point to the announcement of President Bachelder that rail interests were negotiating for control. Other strong features included the St. Paul issues, Norfolk & Western 4% and 4½% Oil and public utility bonds made moderate progress.

A 15.54-000 7 per cent bond issue of the province of Cordoba, Argentina, has been purchased by local bankers and will be offered next week.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It should be forgotten that while some groups may already be inflated, there are others which have not been expanded to the extent that improving conditions would appear to warrant a rise. Among these are the public utility companies, production of oil and gas, which has been shown by statistics showing that the increase in price is not given consideration to the extent that the crude gasoline content of which is very low. On the other hand, light oil production has been falling off, while gasoline consumption is exceeding all previous records. All indications point to a period of prosperity to come, which, as time goes on, will be more, but this is scarcely an ideal moment for accumulation.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: It should be forgotten that while some groups may already be inflated, there are others which have not been expanded to the extent that improving conditions would appear to warrant a rise. Among these are the public utility companies, production of oil and gas, which has been shown by statistics showing that the increase in price is not given consideration to the extent that the crude gasoline content of which is very low. On the other hand, light oil production has been falling off, while gasoline consumption is exceeding all previous records. All indications point to a period of prosperity to come, which, as time goes on, will be more, but this is scarcely an ideal moment for accumulation.

Tucker, Bascom & Co., Boston: The stock market has been highly selective, which, in our opinion, is one of the greatest factors of strength. The security price is generally a high security, the tendency to bid up any old thing, which has been familiar to the market, is not to be overlooked. The market of companies in which are doing poorly has been neglected. The technical condition of the security market is not healthy and we are buying shares of companies which are making satisfactory earnings, for which the outcome is favorable to be commensurate with the risk involved.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The time is rapidly coming within a short time when speculative holding should be sold. Mid-Summer is not far off, and the market, when the harvest is met with facts, the pound sterling is below par and convertible into dollars, the coming situation was strung against debts and low grain prices, the block in Congress were there to pass destruction measures, and the world has changed. This is not the reason for the better stock market and for belief in better business later on.

BOSTON CURB

High Low Last
Wheat 49 48 49
Almonds 1 53 1
Bagdad Smit 77 77 77
C. & J. Jerome 19 18 19
Chief Cons Min. 37 36 36
Crystal Cop. 55 55 55
Eruption. pi. 3 3 3
First National Cop. 22 22 22
Garden Verde Dev. 14 14 14
Jeron Verde Dev. 14 14 14
Juno Copper 41 41 41
La Rose 24 29 29
Paynter 10 10 10
Shea 10 10 10
Trinity 23 23 23
Verde Mines Ext. 21 20 21
W. Comstock 88 84 84
Total sales, 22,100 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

Open High Low Close
Wheat 674 674 674 674
Wheat, No. 2 red 1,534 1,534 1,534 1,534
Oats 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424
Corn 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,124
Oats 1,114 1,114 1,114 1,114
Lard 144 144 144 144
Pork, m. 45 45 45 45
Lard 44 44 44 44
Sugar, gran. 676 676 676 676
Iron, No. 2 Phl. 21,76 21,76 21,76 21,76
Cotton 7,26 7,26 7,26 7,26
Com. 1,024 1,024 1,024 1,024
Wheat, No. 1 spring 1,794 1,794 1,794 1,794
Wheat, No. 2 red 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424
Corn, No. 2 yellow 1,234 1,234 1,234 1,234
Oats 1,234 1,234 1,234 1,234
Flour, Minn pat. 870 870 870 870
Lard, prime 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00
Pork, m. 45 45 45 45
Lard 44 44 44 44
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Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, maximum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Ocean View Heights
Overlooking Biscayne Bay

A highly restricted residence subdivision fronting Tigertail Road and Overbrook Road and lying between Grapeland Boulevard and Citrus Road in the heart of the town of Silver Bluff, a suburb of Miami and a part of GREAT MIAMI. This lies between Miami and the one-hundred-million-dollar development proposed by Coral Gables Company at Coco Plum Beach. The future growth and development of this section is assured by the many projects now under way.

GRAPELAND BOULEVARD CO., Owners

C. DAN WALLACE
Selling Agent

332 HALCYON ARCADE, MIAMI, FLORIDA

Phone 3096

Marblehead
Neck

Are you one of the many people who think that land here is too high for your pocketbook? We have a surprise for you. Visit the "Neck" and stop at our office. Discover what an excellent lot you can buy for your Summer cottage or for advance in value.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street BostonCohasset, Mass.
JERUSALEM ROAD

For sale at less than one-half of its cost, a modern, attractive house of 14 rooms, large dining room with fireplace, sun porch, sun porch and wide veranda. 3 tiled baths with showers, extra lavatories; houses has all up-to-date conveniences, including central heat, custom-made furnishings, furniture alone cost over \$30,000. The house has an extended view of the ocean and the harbor. Call 8-1525. The Christian Science Monitor, 370 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.



Real Estate
Landscape
Paintings,
from Coast
to Coast
for 20 Years

GIBSON
CATLETT'S
STUDIOS

2117 Logan Blvd.
CHICAGO
"The only business
of its kind"

NEEDHAM, MASS.
FOR SALE—7-room house, sun parlor, sleep porch, back door, large living room with fireplace, back porch, sun porch, sun porch, continuous hot water, basement laundry, pantry, closets in kitchen; copper accents, two large lots, one quiet, one facing. Tel. 8-0277. J. S. KAPPE, 1888 Main St.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BACK BAY
To sublet, attractive furnished apartment, 5 rooms, including sun parlor, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1; rent \$65, references. Call Copley 8472-J.

BOSTON—To sublet, attractively furnished apartment, large living room, bedroom, bath and sun porch, sun porch, sun porch, sun porch, continuous hot water, basement laundry, pantry, closets in kitchen; copper accents, two large lots, one quiet, one facing. Tel. 8-0277. J. S. KAPPE, 1888 Main St.

BOSTON, Marlborough St.—Well furnished two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, attractive, quiet, rent moderate. Tel. Back Bay 8217.

BOSTON, 106 Galatin St.—3-room furnished apartment, large kitchen, set tub etc. cool summer. Back Bay 7288.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—June, July, August, 9th floor, min. Brooklyn Hills station, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 large rooms, 2 large rooms, light and airy. Call evening with exception of Sunday. Haymarket 2285.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1925

EDITORIALS

The World Court and International Law

Senator Borah says that before there can be a World Court there must be a codification of the body of opinions, court rulings, treaties, customs and usages that pass among the nations as law. Former Atty.-Gen. George W. Wickenshaw replies that there is an adequate amount of international law in

the world now to enable the Court to function. At the same time there is in existence a special committee, appointed at the last Assembly of the League of Nations, to "consider and report what subjects of international law (are) ripe for present agreement among Governments," to quote Mr. Wickenshaw.

At this point it becomes of some importance to learn what progress this committee has made and when it is likely to present the waiting Senator Borah and the rest of the world with a code of international law on which a World Court could base its decisions. Mr. Wickenshaw, who is an American member, though his country does not belong to the League, states very frankly that its motto is "festina lente," which has at least a good Roman origin, and that beyond agreeing upon a list of subjects and assigning each to a special subcommittee for study, the jurists intrusted with the task have not progressed much beyond getting mutually acquainted.

The chairman of the committee, the Swedish ex-Premier, Hjalmar Hammarskjold, has been a little more communicative as to what actually has been accomplished, but in general he agrees with his American colleague that it will take a very, very long time to achieve even the slightest result, so that Senator Borah may confidently anticipate being able to use his argument against the United States joining the present World Court for several campaigns to come. And when at last the codification shall have been accomplished it is not likely to reject the entire work as defective because done under the auspices of the League?

The main and favorite theme of Senator Borah, the outlawry of war, the committee has not even considered or prepared to consider. It has not so far even put on its agenda the problem of the rules of warfare or the rights of neutrals in wartime, considering them too big and of a nature that the probability of obtaining agreement from the various governments under present circumstances would be exceedingly unlikely. It has approached the matter from the opposite end, and has selected topics of a less revolutionary or explosive kind. There are ten of them, and, according to statements published in the Swedish press, they are as follows: Conflicts relating to the nationality or citizenship of individuals, questions of territorial limits at sea, the rights of merchant ships owned by governments, "extra-territorial" privileges of diplomats, extradition of foreigners accused of crime, public liability for injuries suffered by foreigners, procedure at international conventions and conclusions of treaties, the suppression of piracy, an international statute of limitations, and the joint exploitation of the economic resources of the sea—in truth, a formidable list.

From an ideal point of view it might be better, of course, to take the war bull by the horns and declare both him and his prongs illegal, as Senator Borah demands, but what are the chances of agreement on such a complicated subject? There have been in the past great lawgivers—Moses, Lycurgus, Napoleon, etc.—but in most cases historians now tell us these men were content to collect and unify already existing rules and customs, just as certain Roman emperors did, and then seek slow advances on what had already been accepted as law. Perhaps Senator Borah can reverse the process, but it is time for him to make a start.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the absorption of the Philadelphia North American—famous Bull Moose champion when that animal roamed the jungle—by the Public Ledger is the announcement of Cyrus Curtis, publisher of the latter paper, that he intends to launch a daily picture tabloid upon the placid, if not stagnant, waters of Philadelphia journalism.

Mr. Curtis seems to have learned a lesson from the consolidating endeavors of Mr. Munsey. Of the two, the New Yorker is, thus far, the more active toiler in the journalistic abattoir. Up to the present time, he has put an end to the Press, Daily News (the original New York paper of that name), Globe, Mail, Herald and Morning Sun. Mr. Curtis has only the Philadelphia Times, Press, Evening Telegram and North American to his credit—if credit it be.

A shrewd observer of the New York newspaper field has pointed out that one effect of the Munsey consolidations has been precisely the opposite of what their author anticipated.

Mr. Munsey predicted as the result of his endeavors the great strengthening of the better type of newspapers and the general elevation of the standard of journalism. What has resulted has been the multiplication of the least dignified type of newspapers—the tabloid pictorial—and the enormous increase in their circulation. Little more than ten per cent of the circulations of the papers he put out of business has been added to that of their presumptive beneficiaries, but the three tabloids have taken the rest, and more too.

Mr. Curtis, with characteristic shrewdness, recognizes this fact, and announces that, with the disappearance of the North American, he will produce a tabloid pictorial of his own.

It is a curious fact that the steady reduction in the number of newspapers worthy of the name is going on simultaneously with the multiplication of schools of journalism. Training young men and women in increasing numbers to follow a profession in which opportunities are growing more and more limited seems poor economics. Perhaps that is the reason why one director of such a school complained that most of his students were fitting themselves not for journalism but to become publicity experts.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Britain's New Factory Legislation

One of the chief legislative measures to be introduced in the current parliamentary session in Britain is a factories bill which has been the subject of no little controversy. The measure was originally drafted by a Conservative Government to consolidate numerous small acts of partial application prescribing minimum standards of welfare, safety and comfort for industrial workers. Such codification is much overdue, as twenty-four years have elapsed since it was last effected. When the late Labor Government came into office Arthur Henderson, then Home Secretary, considerably widened the scope of the measure. As discussed last September at the Industrial Welfare Conference at Oxford, it was not only to have introduced the long-promised forty-eight-hour week for women and young persons in Britain, but to have extended this to large numbers of men. It was also to have very considerably increased the minimum space to be allowed in workshops for each operative.

On the accession to power of the present Conservative Government, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, found these changes so considerable that he advised postponing the final discussion of the bill until next year to enable it to be further considered by the industries affected. Under pressure, however, from the younger Conservatives, who rightly felt that such important welfare legislation ought not to be held up indefinitely, Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet rejected Sir William's advice and undertook both to introduce the measure this session, and to endeavor to get it passed before the end of the year.

British industrialists were at once up in arms. They took the ground that some of the new provisions, especially those limiting working hours and increasing the factory space, would enhance overhead charges so considerably that many of the smaller workshops would be compelled to close down, thereby adding to the heavy unemployment already prevailing. A compromise, the Monitor is informed, has now been effected. The bill is to be proceeded with this session, with a view to its passage, if possible, before the end of the year, but all the political parties are to be consulted, and only such provisions are to be retained as can be passed by general consent. The object aimed at is thus to make it an agreed measure instead of a contentious one.

Hopes are still entertained that it may be possible to retain provisions enforcing the forty-eight-hour week, if not generally, at least in the case of women and juveniles. The provisions regarding minimum workshop space for each operative are also to be gone into with a view to preventing their causing increased unemployment. This compromise is a reasonable one. The British Government is also to be sympathetic with its endeavor to prevent a measure, destined to improve the conditions of the worker, from becoming the subject of party strife. The discussions now to take place regarding it require to be watched carefully, nevertheless, lest they should result in the undue whittling away of essential welfare provisions.

Quite picturesquely, and measuring by time standards with which we of the present day are familiar, the Western Hemisphere has, since the days following its discovery by European voyagers, been referred to as the "New World." It is new, apparently, only as its written history is newer than that of Europe, Asia, and the countries where civilization had grown old before it was realized that the earth was a sphere and not a plane, from which adventuresome sailors' ships might drop to oblivion if by chance they approached too near the imagined edge.

In recent years, by research and discovery, inquisitive humans have learned more regarding the manners and customs of those of preceding and forgotten generations than seems to have been known by the wise heads of ancient times. As mankind digs deeper and delves more persistently into the hidden mysteries of its own progress, it finds, as has recently been found in Egypt, evidence which is conclusive of the fact that all art and excellence do not belong to the civilizations of the present or the recent past. An article which appeared not long ago on this page described interestingly and with great clearness some of the discoveries which have lately been made by the Harvard-Boston Museum explorers on the site of the temple of King Zoser, estimated as having been erected some 3000 years before the dawn of the Christian era. Art was not decadent in that period. Much of the ancient pile stands as it was constructed by its designer, Imhotep, who has remained an obscure and almost mythical personage in the world of art until now. Future generations will regard him as a great creative architect.

Today, in the light of discoveries recently made, scholars and students of archaeology are comparing the fluted or channeled columns in the temple of Zoser, the earliest stone building erected by mankind, so far as known, and twenty-three centuries older than the earliest Greek examples, with the weird prehistoric figures chiseled into the red sandstone of the deeper recesses of the Hava Supai Canyon, in an unsurveyed region of the State of Arizona, a part of what has long been referred to as the "New World." There, in somewhat rude outlines, are represented figures indicating the simultaneous existence of humans and the animals of the dinosaur age. Samuel Hubbard, curator of archaeology in the Oakland (Calif.) Museum, director of the party making the discoveries, concludes "that some prehistoric man made a photograph of a dinosaur on the walls of this canyon." "This," he says, "completely upsets all our theories regarding the antiquity of man."

Numerous tracks found in this same canyon and in the "Painted Desert" region in the general vicinity of the Grand Canyon, as well as the crudely chiseled figures of other animals, such as the elephant and the ibex, long extinct

upon the American continent, testify eloquently to the presence there, untold ages ago, of a race of humans possessing no small degree of intelligence. There remain in this picturesque canyon a few Indians, inhabitants of the Supai reservation, who point out to visitors the relics of a civilization long since forgotten. No tradition clings about this remote past. Even the American Indian, rich in the lore of an earlier day, and resourceful in invention and imagination, can tell only that which became a vanishing tradition centuries upon centuries after the last towering dinosaur ceased to trouble the dreams of prehistoric man.

Gifts to a government department can hardly be imagined as acceptable on other grounds than those of practical public use; and those made to the great depository of books and documents maintained by the United States at Washington must presumably be the kind that readers desire. The donations, then, to the Library of Congress, lately announced, of a collection of phonograph records and of a sum of money for the purchase of manuscript scores, can only have met the approval of Herbert Putnam, the librarian, and of Carl Engel, the chief of the Music Division, for the reason that they would serve the needs of persons studying there.

To consider the situation from the opposite standpoint, the 500 disks presented by a manufacturing concern, and the \$1000 for increase of classic autograph material, voted by a society of musicians, to the institution on Capitol Hill which Mr. Putnam administers, indicate, without question, a couple of lines on which musical research is proceeding in the United States.

In the first place, the phonograph, its day as a craze past, is being used for what in all conscience it was meant to be used, namely, for making and preserving records of musical performance. The 500 disks put into the keeping of Mr. Engel and his successors will be a means whereby investigators in years to come can reconstruct the thought and temper of the first two decades of the twentieth century. The pity is that the story will be so incomplete: describing the merely popular, or at best the conservative, taste of the period, and failing to account for the remarkable zeal for experimentation and exploration that has characterized it. For what are known as modern movements have been practically disregarded by the American phonograph maker. Only in a few of their most easily understood manifestations have they been noticed.

In the next place, manuscripts—especially sketches—which reveal the processes by which composers plan and execute their structures, are being recognized as of fundamental importance to the musical apprentices of a nation that is just beginning to express itself in large forms. Now the \$1000 put at the Music Division chief's disposal has to be spent, according to the conditions of the bestowal, on originals of old masterworks: specifically on orchestral and chamber-music examples. Which will doubtless prove a bit of a restriction, because so many of these things have already been secured and put away in permanent archives, and because those which remain stand at such a high price. To mention a single item in the field of piano composition, a four-page autograph of a Chopin nocturne, lately exhibited in New York, was held at more than one thousand dollars. Manuscripts from the pens of composers of the last thirty or forty years, on the other hand, should be comparatively easy of acquisition. All it wants is a man of shrewd judgment to go a-marketing for them.

But the pioneering aspect of the disks and the manuscript money is what counts. The officials of the Library of Congress, barring controversy as to what other persons in the length and breadth of America may possess priority rights in the idea, seem to have opened a couple of new paths.

Editorial Notes

With the announcement of the passing on of Gen. Charles Mangin, thought is carried back to the World War in general and Verdun in particular. For it was General Mangin who conducted the brilliant attack there in October, 1916, which resulted in the retaking of Fort Douaumont. But it was not only around Verdun that he served his country faithfully, for he was a bulwark of strength to France during almost the entire war. With a lifelong training as a soldier, General Mangin shortly after its outbreak was placed in command of the Fifth Infantry Division and later of the Eleventh Army Corps. His temporary rank of general was made permanent just before his brilliant attack at Verdun. He was later involved in the bitter controversy which followed the costly victory on the Aisne in the spring of 1917, however, and he was deprived of his command of the Sixth Army, to be reinstated by M. Clemenceau when he had been exonerated of blame by a commission of inquiry. In July, 1918, with General Degoutte, he carried out the great counter-offensive against the German right flank which brought the first of the final series of allied successes.

Out in the cotton fields of Louisiana, in the sooty atmosphere of Lancashire, through which the murky waters of the Manchester Canal flow to the sea, among the furnaces of the great engineering factories of England and on the river fronts where ships, heavy-laden with the commerce of nations, slip majestically from their berths, there are scenes aplenty which the artist may transfer to canvas or with which the illustrator may embellish the pages of a journal. The Illustrated London News, in its recent commerce and empire supplement, reveals an artistic side to these things that no one will challenge. The number is a product worthy of careful study, a triumph in choice and handling of subject, beautifully colored and harmoniously arranged. It is evidence of a fact forcing itself more and more upon the public that beauty may be found in strange places by those who care to see. The Illustrated London News is to be congratulated on the taste it has shown in turning out such a number from its presses.

It is a strange thing to behold what gross errors and extreme absurdities many (especially of the greater sort) do commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great damage both of their fame and fortune.

Could the commissioner be drawn into a quoting duel, the mark might be saved, for if there is anything more endless than the supply of ideas for the park, it is the supply of Bacon.

A ten-room American house, furnished with all the fine improvements that people in New York no longer have room for, will be sent to Paris this summer as part of the exhibition from the United States at the International Exhibition of Labor-Saving Devices. A kitchen will be part of the exhibit, fully equipped for making all those nice pies and cake batters already so well advertised abroad by the movies, apparently in the strange expectation that the French housewives will be enticed into buying such questionable improvements, or the husbands into allowing them in their homes. Fortunately for New Yorkers, this model house will be on exhibition for a month here, too, before being sent abroad, so that they also will be able to see what kind of residences they will be thought to occupy.

New York's Central Park, which has to serve a very large part of Manhattan with greensward for sunny

On My Way Home to North London

When I was living in North London, my way home from Fleet Street to Highgate was by way of Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, St. Pancras and Battle Ridge, and then onward by Great College Street through Kentish Town to the heights beyond, which form one of the leafiest and brashest of North London suburbs. To an American my daily ride of four miles on a slow-moving street car would seem an exceedingly prosaic journey, but I found so much of interest during my stay that I kept it up for many weeks.

Domestic architecture was at a low state during the reign of George III, when many of the buildings along Gray's Inn Road were built. Nearly all of them lack architectural beauty. It is especially dreary on a wet day, but when you become acquainted with the history and associations of these old smoke-begrimed buildings then Gray's Inn Road comes to take its place among the historical thoroughfares of new London, that is, of the London which has grown up since the Stuarts' time.

An acquaintance was appointed borough surveyor of St. Pancras, and on taking possession of his office he found there some historical literature of old St. Pancras. He went through a portion of it, particularly that pertaining to "my way home," and then Gray's Inn Road became as fascinating to me as Pall Mall or Parliament Street.

It required no research to learn how Gray's Inn Road came by its name. It took it from the Inn of Court, which stands at its south-western extremity. This old inn has been the home of law students and lawyers for over four centuries. Today it is not as fashionable as it once was. Gray's Inn was not always, however, the home of bar students and lawyers. The Grays of Wilton had their town mansion on its site in the latter end of the thirteenth century. Then it passed into the possession of the Priory of Sheene in the county of Surrey, and so it remained until the dissolution of the monasteries.

Soon after this it was devised to a company of law students which had an unbroken existence since the days of Francis Bacon. Bacon was once treasurer of Gray's Inn and had his chambers in the Inn when he was summoned to meet the charges against his integrity as Lord Chancellor.

The lawns and terraces of Gray's Inn are famous all over England, and are in almost the same condition as they were when Queen Elizabeth visited them. They were once favorite promenades of the well-to-do people living in the adjoining neighborhood of Bloomsbury. The beautiful turf carpet which has taken centuries of cutting and rolling to bring it to its present state is now walled in, but in summer it is thrown open to little children.

On the other side from Gray's Inn all is new and modern, but down the court is St. Andrews, Holborn, the scene of a long conflict between Ritualism and Law. And farther down the street is an old building, devoid of ornamentation, which is one of the few remaining London workhouses built under the old Poor-Law system, when the idea of the administrators of the Poor Law was that there should be little, if anything, to choose between jail and workhouse. Internally it is clean and well-ordered, as all English workhouses are.

Half a block or so beyond the Gray's Inn Road Workhouse there is a signboard which occasioned us some reflections. It is affixed to a ramshackle building owned by William A. Harriman, to be maintained by the American Museum of Natural History, will provide 5000 varieties of often harassed and unappreciated insects with the fullest opportunity to show their architectural, sociological and alimentary capacities. Too little recognition has been shown for the economic importance of most of them heretofore, according to Dr. Frank A. Lutz, who is to have charge of the hostelry, and this exhibition will allow the public and the insect world to come into better, not to say closer, touch. It may be at some cost to the insects' naturally retiring dispositions, of course, though the first beetle to arrive might well remark as he gives his bags to an ant bellhop and briefly remarks the scene, "Well! About time!"

The age of chivalry in New York's taxicab industry is entering on an exceedingly florid stage. Not that there is intended to be any real chivalry in hustling in the traffic thoroughfares, just so that the lord and lady patrons can choose their favorite retainers, it is proposed to give each company sending out these modern charrers a distinctive color. As there are already brown, yellow, red, orange, green, gray and blue cabs, and as a different color would be assigned to each company operating more than twenty-five, it can be seen that if the plan is adopted it will soon be possible for a lady to complete her ensemble of hat, cloak, stockings and shoes with a taxi chosen for its delicate tints. Incidentally, too, it ought to double the demand for cabs, for how could two women ever ride in the same one?

Still more amenities for taxicabbers are in store, too, for it is also proposed to have each driver present his personal card with his license number when he is engaged. All that would then be needed to complete the etiquette would be for the patron to respond by presenting his own card, and even, perhaps, his bankbook, to enable the driver to ascertain how long a ride his prospective customer was good for.

The principal beneficiary of the park project thus far appears to be that familiar and usually bilateral controversialist, Lord Bacon, whom Mr. Gallatin, despairing of getting constructive suggestions from those opposing the project, brought into the discussion with this fairly dramatic speech:

Generally such men, in all deliberations, find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to object and foretell difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be proposed, there is no way to discredit them, and so they are not easily refuted.

Naturally, such a strong competition would doubtless cause some of these cabs to close, but in most cases energy, and this feature of the problem, of the cost of living, would remain unchanged and unsolved.

In my travels, I have found in some cities large public markets where consumers are able to make their purchases of meats, vegetables, fruits, groceries, etc., from their stalls or booths in these market places. Under this system the overhead and operating expenses are greatly reduced by the concentration and increased volume of the business.

The demands for high-class service, delivering of purchases to the homes, and losses sustained through "bad debts" are largely responsible for the wide range in the prices charged by the retailers compared with the wholesale costs.

Some of the "chain stores" operating on the "cash-and-carry" system sell their goods cheaper than the other dealers, but these are also compelled to pay a degree and are not able to reduce costs or improve the masses in a manner that reaches the desired goal.

It occurs to me that in large cities or other large consuming districts public or municipal market places could be established in convenient and properly distributed places.

These public markets ought to be under the control of the proper authorities so far as the various necessary rules are concerned. The actual business, however, should be handled by an individual, firm or corporation operating in the market building under such laws and regulations as may be considered wise for the best results. Only by increasing the volume of business done by each retailer and the concentration of the food business in some such manner can much progress be made in solving this important and universal problem.

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passers-by to know that I and my predecessors had been making soap and candles there without need for newer and larger premises since the time of the last Jacobite rising, when there were lawyers still living in Gray's Inn who remembered the flight of James II, and the coming of William of Orange. Here and there in central London one comes across tradesmen's signs of this kind.

Going on three blocks to the north of this ancient factory there is a building, standing some eighty feet from the road, not unlike an English manor-house, built in the days when these were generally plain. It is now used as a factory.

The history of this old building goes back to the first rising that in 1715, about which time there was established here a school for the education of the poor Welsh people living in London, or as the charter recites, "making poor children good Christians, instilling the great lessons of true humility, and fitting them for trades, domestic service, or any other service of use and benefit to the public and themselves."

London buildings have strange fates, but few more remarkable than this old house. Instead of being used for "making poor children good